

New Arrivals Cause Problem for South Africans

Angola Refugees Recount Raids on Villages

By John F. Burns

OMUNGWELUME, South-West Africa, Nov. 14 (UPI)—The civil war in Angola has spilled over here in the semi-desert nine miles south of the Angolan border, with refugees from the killing huddle together pathetically beneath a blazing sun, dependent on white South Africans for their survival.

At noon Friday, there were 2,857 people, mostly women and children, gathered in a sandy compound at this tribal station and more truckloads were on the way. They were part of a refugee exodus of more than 9,000 that has crossed the frontier into South-West Africa (Namibia) since the latest round in the fighting flared up two weeks ago. Friday, the South African military flew a group of 40 reporters on a 2,500-mile round trip from Pretoria to a base near the tribal station, to authenticate reports of atrocities against the tribal villagers of southern Angola. South Africa was itself deeply involved in the civil war until March, when it withdrew its troops.

In interviews, the refugees said that they had fled on foot across the border when Angolan government forces, supported by Cuban soldiers and guerrillas belonging to the South-West Africa People's Organization, attacked their villages. They said that many of their men had been killed, their huts burned and their cattle and crops destroyed.

From accounts by the refugees,

and by South African officials here, a picture emerges of an offensive along a broad front, running from a point north of here to villages more than 100 miles further west. The objective appears to have been to wipe out resistance by the forces of UNITA, the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola, which draws its main strength from villagers in the region.

UNITA was one of three nationalist groups that contended for power after the country gained its independence from Portugal a year ago. Aiding itself with forces of the National Front for the Liberation of Angola (FNLA) and supported by South African troops, it battled for control of the country with the troops of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA).

The MPLA, supported by up to 15,000 Cuban troops equipped with modern Soviet arms, eventually prevailed. Its supremacy was sealed by March, when the South Africans, disillusioned by the congressional vote to cut off U.S. aid to the pro-Western UNITA and FNLA, withdrew. The MPLA government in Luanda, the capital, won widespread diplomatic recognition and embarked on a program of Marxist reforms.

More than eight months after the MPLA claimed total victory, however, the civil war continues. UNITA, retreating into the bushlands in the southern part of the country, has continued to harass

MPLA and Cuban forces. The FNLA's fortunes are less certain, but its leader, Holden Roberto, claimed recently that he still has 30,000 men under arms, operating close to the Zaire border in the north.

South African military spokesmen theorize that the latest offensive was ordered in an attempt to wipe out UNITA before the first anniversary of the country's independence, or at least before the rainy season starts, in about two weeks' time. When the rains come, the soft sand of the region becomes impassable for motorized vehicles, removing the government's advantage.

Another theory is that the MPLA has decided to root out UNITA support in the border area and stop border crossings, in an attempt to halt South African support for the guerrilla movement. Such support, in the form of supplies of arms and training, has been rumored for months. However, there is no hard evidence to support it and South African military spokesmen have declined to discuss the issue.

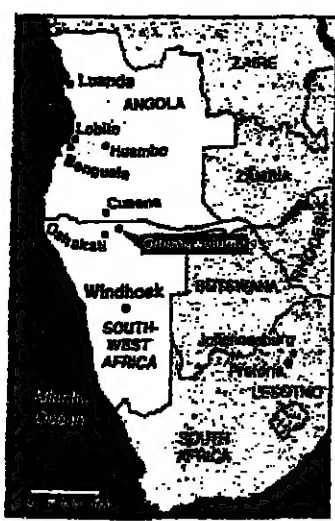
The immediate problem for the South Africans is coping with the refugees as the rainy season approaches.

Friday, the rain clouds were gathering across the desert to the west, a warning that only a few days remain when it will be possible for most of the fugitives to sleep on the sand beneath the open skies. Abruptly tents by

the military is a possibility, but the South Africans seem reluctant to give the camp an air of permanency.

About 1,000 of the refugees cluster together beneath a shelter of concrete and corrugated iron. The rest gather in the shade of the mopani trees that dot the compound, especially at noon, when the temperature reaches a searing 110 degrees. The children, mostly naked, pass the time chasing each other around the compound. The old men just sit while the women suckle infants or guard meager possessions, such as cooking pots and water gourds.

There were no injuries apparent and most of the fugitives, who get three meals a day, appeared to be healthy.



Refugees from Angola have been pouring into South-West Africa around community of Omungwelume.



REFUGEES—A boy holds his baby brother in a camp in South-West Africa. They fled heavy fighting in Angola.

Bid Made to Moderate Arabs In U.S. Vote Against Israel

(Continued from Page 1)

authorities' against possible provocations, Egyptian negotiators preferred to leave out any specific citations, and persuaded their Arab colleagues to go along with language even milder than what Washington had suggested.

Israeli diplomats, led by the permanent representative, Chaim Herzog, have outspokenly criticized the Council's action in public statements. Privately, they admit that the majority of the Council would have voted a far stronger condemnation if the United States had not used the leverage of providing unanimity in order to tone down the earlier anti-Israel drafts.

Middle East experts in the UN diplomatic corps agreed that resolutions critical of Israel often achieve an opposite effect from that intended; they only anger the Israeli government and strengthen the hard-line elements. In this case, Thursday's action could also encourage extremist sentiments among Palestinians in the occupied territories.

Acknowledging this, U.S. officials expressed confidence nevertheless that any strains in the Israel-U.S. relationship would be short-lived. They were less confident about when any real signs of success in

Explosion on Corsica

CALVI, Corsica, Nov. 14 (Reuters)—An explosion Friday night shattered windows at a hotel owned by politician Francis Pignelli, who has demanded Corsica's independence from France.

No casualties were reported.

Confrontations Averted in Nairobi

Israel Awaits a New Unesco Victory

By Roger Mann

NAIROBI, Nov. 14 (UPI)—Although some militant Third World and Arab countries feel that they have already made enough concessions to the "spirit of Nairobi," Western countries that generally back Israel are poised for another victory at Unesco's general conference.

Thirty African and Arab countries have submitted a resolution that condemns Israel's educational policies in the occupied Arab territories, but Western diplomats are optimistic that they will be able to gain support for a watered-down version that moderately criticizes but does not condemn Israel.

Debate on the issue begins tomorrow, just a few days after the UN Security Council unanimously deployed Israeli policies in the occupied territories and termed them an "obstacle to peace."

Educational Policies

When news from New York reached Nairobi, Arabs and Africans thought it would lend authority to their condemnation of Israel's educational policies in the occupied territories. Western delegations sent cables to their capitals seeking fresh instructions.

The Security Council's decision does not, however, seem to have had much impact on the conference here in Nairobi. In fact it may have given weight to the Israeli position that Unesco should stick to matters of education and culture and leave political questions to the General Assembly.

The Israelis know, however, that Unesco is extremely political. An American delegate said that "Unesco is the United Nations' most political agency because education and culture, by their nature, are very political." Nobody here in Nairobi speaks seriously of "depoliticizing" Unesco.

A striking example of how culture can be political is the debate that will begin later in the week on Israel's archaeological excavations in occupied Jerusalem. "We expect the Jerusalem issue to be the toughest for us," said Constantine Warwar, a U.S. representative at Unesco headquarters in Paris.

Militant Third World representatives are looking for at least one opportunity to criticize Israel and go on record as a friend of the Arab cause. A radical Caribbean delegate said he finds Israel's continued occupation of Arab territories and mistreatment of Palestinians so abhorrent that he is angry that Israel has so far escaped censure.

'Soft as Dough'

"Even in the resolution calling for the eradication of racism and racial prejudice [which passed unanimously], we weren't allowed to mention Israel," he lamented. "I don't understand it. Even Cuba has become as soft as dough here."

Israel gained another victory when the conference approved, 70-0, with 17 abstentions, a partic-



Amadou Mahtar M'Bow

mentary maneuver to allow only European nations to vote on Israel's application to join the organization's European region. Two years ago, at the last Unesco general conference, this proposal was turned down.

Although some delegates do feel uneasy with the "spirit of Nairobi"—the air of compromise and conciliation that has dominated the conference—it is likely to continue.

The African delegates are committed to make the conference succeed without open political warfare, because this is the first Unesco general conference held on African soil and because they want to support the director-general, fellow African Amadou Mahtar M'Bow of Senegal.

The African bloc has generally been successful in enlisting the support of its Arab friends. This has left the Soviet bloc without the Third World backing it has enjoyed at international forums during recent years.

Surprisingly, the Palestine Liberation Organization, usually considered the diehard militant of the Arab world, is being taken to task by radical Arab nations such as Iraq and Algeria.

In explaining his organiza-

tion's moderation, Ibrahim, the chief PLO observer said, "We need Unesco more than the Arabs and all of the Arab tries together."

Mr. Souss said that D. and the PLO have a number of joint projects, including a \$1 million-dollar "open university" that in 1978 will begin to train secondary and college students to thousands of dispersed Palestinians via television and radio.

For this reason, the PLO endorsed a move to tone down the resolution on Israeli educational policies in occupied territories. Endorsing "the spirit of Nairobi," Mr. Souss said that a subcommittee, not taining an outright condemnation will be passed with token opposition.

The issue is not new to 1974 the organization can Israel to accept a Unesco mission to investigate education in occupied territories. Israel refused that Unesco had a condemned its policies. It has recently agreed to accept a commission that is studying visit, the occupied areas in the West Bank and Gaza.

The Afro-Arab draft report condemns Israel's "system of Judaization of education in occupied territories."

The very word "Judaization" is offensive to some delegates, the sponsors of the report cannot agree on an alternative. A Tunisian delegate says that it means that is preaching the racial superiority of Jewish people to Arab children.

An Arab claims that it implies anti-Arab teaching a denigration of Arab culture while a Tunisian said it means focusing on Jewish schools, as former Senegalese president F. Bourguiba taught their children to hate France or British.

The speaker of the assembly conceded that "Israelis would have been a more and less offensive term."

The United States and many countries oppose the "Back to 1947" resolution that if a resolution under Israel passes, Israel will draw its invitation to the U.N. commission. "That would be back to 1947," a European delegate said.

It is the issue of Jerusalem which Israel faces the most difficult challenge. Since Unesco has called on Israel to stop its archaeological excavations there.

Arab delegates complain archaeological digs are the face of the city and the face of the Arab heritage. They also charge that relics of cultural past are being sold to Jerusalem's Hebrew University archaeological team.

The Israelis defend actions with claims, substantiated by Unesco experts, that archaeological methods meet highest standards and that care is given to the preservation of all relics which are uncovered.

Borchgrave—Can you for circumstances under which might be another oil embargo?

King Khaled—We're not thinking of applying a new embargo and we hope that circumstances will not force us to do so.

Borchgrave—What about a gradual move toward a sales to Saudi Arabia?

King Khaled—All we want from the U.S. is that it be fair and that you will be balanced and equitable in dealing with all the countries in the area bearing in mind your own national interests and the preservation of your relations with your friends. Saudi Arabia, as history will testify, has never backed anyone and it is not policy to do so. Our objective is to defend ourselves.

The kingdom is a vast country suffering from a relative manpower shortage in relation to size. So it's inevitable that it takes this factor into account when drawing up our military strategy and armaments requirements. We have to compensate for it as much as possible by using sophisticated equipment and military technology. We are certain that friendly governments producing arms, including the United States, will appreciate the kingdom's motivations and objectives in this regard.

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Movement Found in U.S.-Vietnam Discussions

(Continued from Page 1)

ed as missing, their families receive their full pay with combat bonuses and all benefits. When they are pronounced dead, there is a lump-sum settlement and pension rights go into effect. A declaration changing the status of the list would remove the major obstacle on the U.S. side to proceeding with substantive negotiations.

The United States hinted that it was interested in moving on to broader political and economic issues when it referred in its bland announcement Friday to

talks with the "Socialist Republic of Vietnam."

That is the new name that Hanoi has chosen for the unified country. The U.S. use of the name indicated that Washington does not intend to haggle over the question of recognition or to recall the clauses in the 1973 accord on South Vietnam and the role of the now-defunct Saigon government.

Official Hope

When Deputy Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach visited Paris last month, shortly before the U.S. elections, he expressed the hope that a new administration will be more far-sighted than its predecessor.

The conciliatory tone of the Vietnamese communiqué after Friday's talks seemed to reflect both this expectation and a realization that the United States can at any time withdraw the issue of the missing servicemen.

Instead of demanding, as in the past, that the United States fulfill Article 21 of the Paris agreements pledging U.S. aid for reconstruction throughout Indochina simultaneously with a Vietnamese accounting of the missing, the statement simply said that aid was a U.S. "obligation."

"This is not only a question of right, but also a question of honor, of responsibility and of conscience," the communiqué said, a much softer phrasing than in some past Hanoi declarations linking aid with war separations and an acknowledgment of guilt for aggression.

Hanoi called for "carrying out what had been agreed in the Mixed Economic Commission in Paris in 1973." In those negotiations, which continued here for several months after the formal agreements, the United States offered postwar aid but firmly refused to consider it as anything but a gesture of goodwill for the future.

The details of how far the Mixed Economic Commission got were never fully published. Negotiations trailed off after U.S. prisoners were returned and fighting continued in the South. When North Vietnamese forces began the offensive that led to the collapse of the South Vietnamese government last year, the United States said that this was a violation of the Paris pact, canceling U.S. obligations under the accord.

But Hanoi's reference to the economic commission's negotiations now appeared to scale down the sweeping reconstruction demands it had been making and to open the way for an initial compromise on terms the United States had been prepared to accept.

The U.S. delegates left Paris after Friday's meeting and were understood to have flown to Washington. No date was set for

the next meeting so far as could be learned.

France Backs Vietnam at UN

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Nov. 14 (AP)—The United States came under more pressure to hold off a threatened veto of UN membership for Vietnam as the Security Council took up the application Friday.

France became the 11th sponsor of a pending resolution that would have the Council recommend that the General Assembly admit Vietnam. The Soviet Union and China both spoke out against the exclusion of Vietnam.

The two Communist countries were sponsors of the resolution along with Romania, Sweden, Pakistan, Guyana, Panama, Benin, Libya and Tanzania.

The 10 countries submitted the resolution Thursday, a day after a similar move by the Council's Membership Committee was blocked by the United States. The U.S. position was tied to Vietnam's failure to account for U.S. missing in action.

Soviet delegate Mikhail Khramov recalled that last year the United States twice vetoed separate memberships from North and South Vietnam filed after the war ended.

Syrian Forces Push Deep Into Rival Districts

BEIRUT, Nov. 14 (UPI)—

The Arab League's Syrian peacekeeping force today pierced deep into Christian and Muslim territory north and south of Beirut and warned civilians to keep the highways clear for the force's push into the city, expected tomorrow at dawn.

"People are asked to avoid using the main roads and highways of Beirut and the suburbs between midnight Sunday and Monday evening to facilitate the implementation of the second phase of the security plan," Beirut radio stations said.

The first phase was implemented Wednesday when two Syrian-dominated armored brigades swept down from positions in the central mountains to the outskirts of Beirut.

More than 100 armored vehicles rolled from positions near the capital on the coastal highway deep into Christian areas. They passed Junieh, the Casimo du Liban and the ancient seaport of Byblos on their way to Amshet, 27 miles north of Beirut.

The column did not enter Junieh, the rightist "capital," kept to the main highway along the coast.

Baccarat

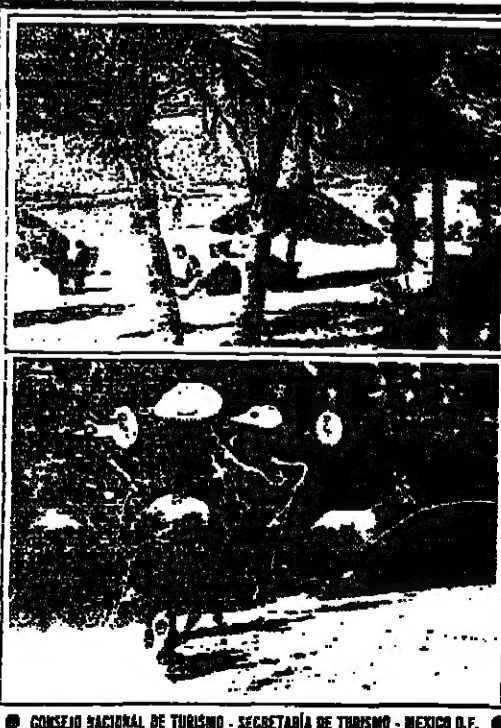
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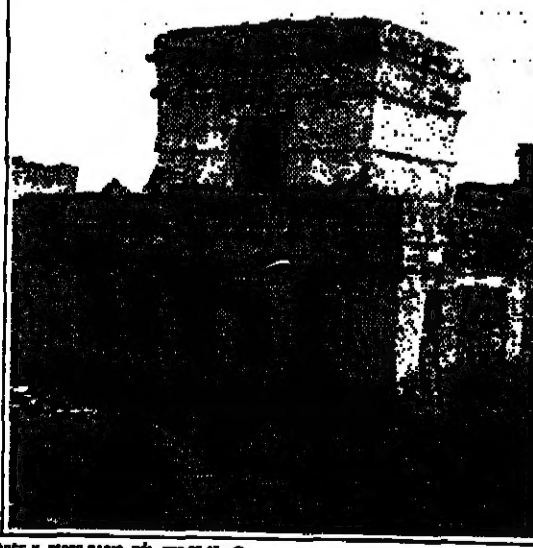
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Burns Sees No Conflict on After Policy

ports Countered
Federal Reserve

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14 (NYT).—Arthur Burns, chairman of the Federal Reserve Board, has taken steps to counter an impression left in many minds last week that he might be headed for a fight over economic policy with the Carter administration. He took advantage of a meeting on Friday—previously scheduled for another purpose—with Henry Reuss, D-Wis., the man of the House Banking Committee, to explain that he expected to be able to cooperate with President-elect Jimmy Carter's economic policies.

In addition, the public information officer for the Federal Reserve Board got in touch with editors for The New York Times, the Wall Street Journal, Washington Post and the United Press and told them Mr. Burns had been surprised at the view these papers took of his remarks Thursday in the Senate Banking Committee.

According to the Federal Reserve spokesman, Mr. Burns had said only to warn Congress not to add to government debt as a means of stimulating the economy, not to warn Carter administration against its plan, which Mr. Burns said he might attempt if the only still looks weak in January.

Traditional Policies
Among the things that Mr. Burns said in his testimony today was that "traditional" policies of economic stimulation is well be counterproductive. He said that traditional policies have led to both tax reduction and inflation increases, but Burns's spokesman said that Federal Reserve chairman had been surprised at the emphasis placed on the tax issue in accounts of his testimony. He did not mention it.

Burns apparently succeeded in surrounding Rep. Reuss that he was not planning to expect policy conflict with the Carter administration.

Sensible, Moderate
A statement, Rep. Reuss said he saw "no reason to think Dr. Burns will not cooperate. President-elect Carter's economic policies, which I anticipate be reasonable, sensible and moderate."

Reuss also said that he was confident that a moderately aggressive fiscal policy in the Carter administration, which is set to be accompanied by a moderately expansive monetary policy, will be accompanied by a Federal Reserve by law sole authority over monetary policy and may set independent, and contrary to the wishes of the administration.

Absentee
Ballot
Survey
The International Herald Tribune is making a survey overseas absentee ballots in recent U.S. presidential elections. Readers who asked such ballots but did not vote are asked to fill in the "X," giving their names and the counties and states involved.

Philip Criticizes
Welfare State,
Raising a Debate
LONDON, Nov. 14 (Reuters).—Philip has caused a row criticizing the welfare state calling for more rewards for work and enterprise.

Commenting in a foreword to the 1976 anniversary edition of his professional magazine, Mr. Philip, who is the husband of Queen Elizabeth II, is supposed to abstain from political comment, wrote:

"The welfare state is a protection against failure and exploitation, but a national recovery can place only if innovators, and of enterprise and hard work, prosper."

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"The welfare state is a protection against failure and exploitation, but a national recovery can place only if innovators, and of enterprise and hard work, prosper."

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BIG SPLASH—So-called "monster surf" has been hitting north shore of Hawaii's Oahu island with such force that houses have been knocked off foundations.

Carter's Church Votes to End Race Barriers to Membership

PLAINS, Ga., Nov. 14 (AP).—The members of President-elect Jimmy Carter's Baptist church voted today to end racial barriers to church membership—a move long backed by Mr. Carter. Mr. Carter, leaving Plains Baptist Church, stood in the rain and said: "I was proud of my church."

"The sun is shining on the South again," said the Rev. Glennon King, the black minister from Albany, Ga., who stirred the controversy a month ago when he announced he would seek membership in the church.

Mr. King, who awaited the verdict while standing in a chilly rain, can now return to Plains next Sunday and apply for church membership.

A Committee
Mr. Carter emerged from the Plains Baptist Church after a three-hour closed meeting to report that his fellow church members had also voted not to fire their pastor, the Rev. Bruce Edwards. He said they had decided to set up a "watch care" committee to judge the qualifications of any person desiring to join the church.

Asked whether he exerted any influence over the congregation, he said: "I was just one of the church members. I'm completely satisfied with the church. The pastor is pleased. There will be no exclusion based on race."

Rosalynn Carter, the President-elect's wife, was crying softly as she and her husband walked from the doors of the church. Eleven years ago, the Carters were virtually the only members of the church to vote for the admission of blacks.

The official results were announced from the church steps by state Sen. Hugh Carter, the President-elect's cousin.

"The fourth and final motion was to open the doors to all who want to worship Jesus Christ, and that motion passed 120 to 60," he said.

Carter's Stand
Mr. Carter's stand on segregation had been clear since at least 1955. He believed that the barriers should come down and the church should be opened to all who wished to worship there.

But other church members have been divided, some resenting the glare of publicity focused on their congregation by Mr. Carter's election to the presidency.

"I'll tell you what disturbs me so much," a church member said. "That we would let one black man disturb this community so bad. It's unreal."

The initial issue before the church in the closed meeting was whether the Rev. Bruce Edwards could continue as pastor after his criticism of the deacons' moves to uphold the church's

1955 policy barring "blacks and other civil rights activists."

Mr. King's attempt to join the all-white church led the church deacons to cancel services the Sunday before the election, joining the Carter campaign in the closing days.

Last Sunday, services were held as scheduled, but the doors were locked to prevent Mr. King from entering.

52,000 in Indochina

Vietnam War Reportedly Gave Seoul Lobby Leverage in U.S.

By Richard Halloran

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14 (NYT).—A former State Department official in charge of Korean affairs has asserted that senior officials of the Nixon administration did little to curb an improper South Korean lobby here because they did not want to jeopardize the Korean commitment of \$2,000 troops to the war in Vietnam.

Donald Ranard, director of the Office of Korean Affairs from 1970 through 1974, said in an interview that senior administration officials were preoccupied with the Vietnam war in the early 1970s, when the Korean lobby started, and did not want to embarrass an ally. Mr. Ranard, who was in a position to know most of what went on inside the government on Korean issues, said he could recall no specific policy guidance on this question, but he added:

"There was always a feeling below the surface that the Korean lobby was to be left alone. We were in a position where we thought we needed them in Vietnam. We sure weren't going to be rapping their knuckles in Washington when we needed their help elsewhere."

Letter to Park
Mr. Ranard recalled that U.S. officials had to persuade the South Koreans to release U.S.-built F-5 jet fighters to the South Vietnamese. In another instance, he said, President Nixon wrote a personal letter to President Park Chung Hee asking him to keep Korean forces in Vietnam longer than planned.

Robert Fumeth, a State Department spokesman, said that any charge that State Department officials had failed to curb improper acts by South Koreans in an effort to preserve the Korean troop commitment in Vietnam was "absolutely false."

"As we have stated in the past," he said, "when there was an indication of any illegal activity it was brought to the attention of the Justice Department for further investigation."

Mr. Ranard is now the director of the Center for International Policy, an organization here concerned with the study of human rights and foreign policy. He said that he had repeatedly brought the Korean lobby to the attention of his superiors. He said there had been no deliberate attempt at a cover-up. It was simply that nothing was ever done about the lobby.

Mr. Ranard said that William Rogers, then secretary of state; Henry Kissinger, then presidential assistant for national security affairs and currently secretary of state; and William Saxbe, attorney general in the latter days of the Nixon administration, had been informed of the Korean operation.

Former Secretary of Defense Melvin Laird said last week that he had been aware of an improper Korean lobby and had warned the State Department about it. He also said he had warned the South Koreans that it was harmful.

Others Informed
A memorandum written by Alexis Johnson, under secretary of state for political affairs, the top career position in the department, shows that he knew about the Korean operation in 1971. Mr. Laird also said that William Porter, ambassador to Korea from 1967 to 1971 and under secretary from 1971 to 1974, and Philip Habib, ambassador to Korea from 1971 to 1974 and currently the under secretary, had been well informed on the Korean lobby.

Senior State Department officials have privately acknowledged that they knew of the Korean operation, but contended that "bureaucratic lethargy" precluded an investigation. A spokesman for the Department of Justice, which is currently investigating charges of bribery and illegal lobbying, had no comment. The case is before a federal grand jury here.

Mr. Saxbe, who is ambassador to India, told a New York Times correspondent in New Delhi that he never been informed that

a key South Korean operative in the United States, Tongsun Park, was under investigation. But he said that he suspected something toward the end of his term as attorney general.

"Throwing Money Around"
Mr. Saxbe said that Tongsun Park, whom he had known socially for two years, gave a farewell party for him that included 100 guests from the Senate, the House and the Cabinet. "You know," Mr. Saxbe said, "anybody throwing money around like that in Washington, you wonder."

He said that he had not ordered an investigation because he had not had concrete information to go on. Federal congressional documents show that the FBI began investigating Korean Central Intelligence Agency operations in the United States in 1973, while Mr. Saxbe was attorney general.

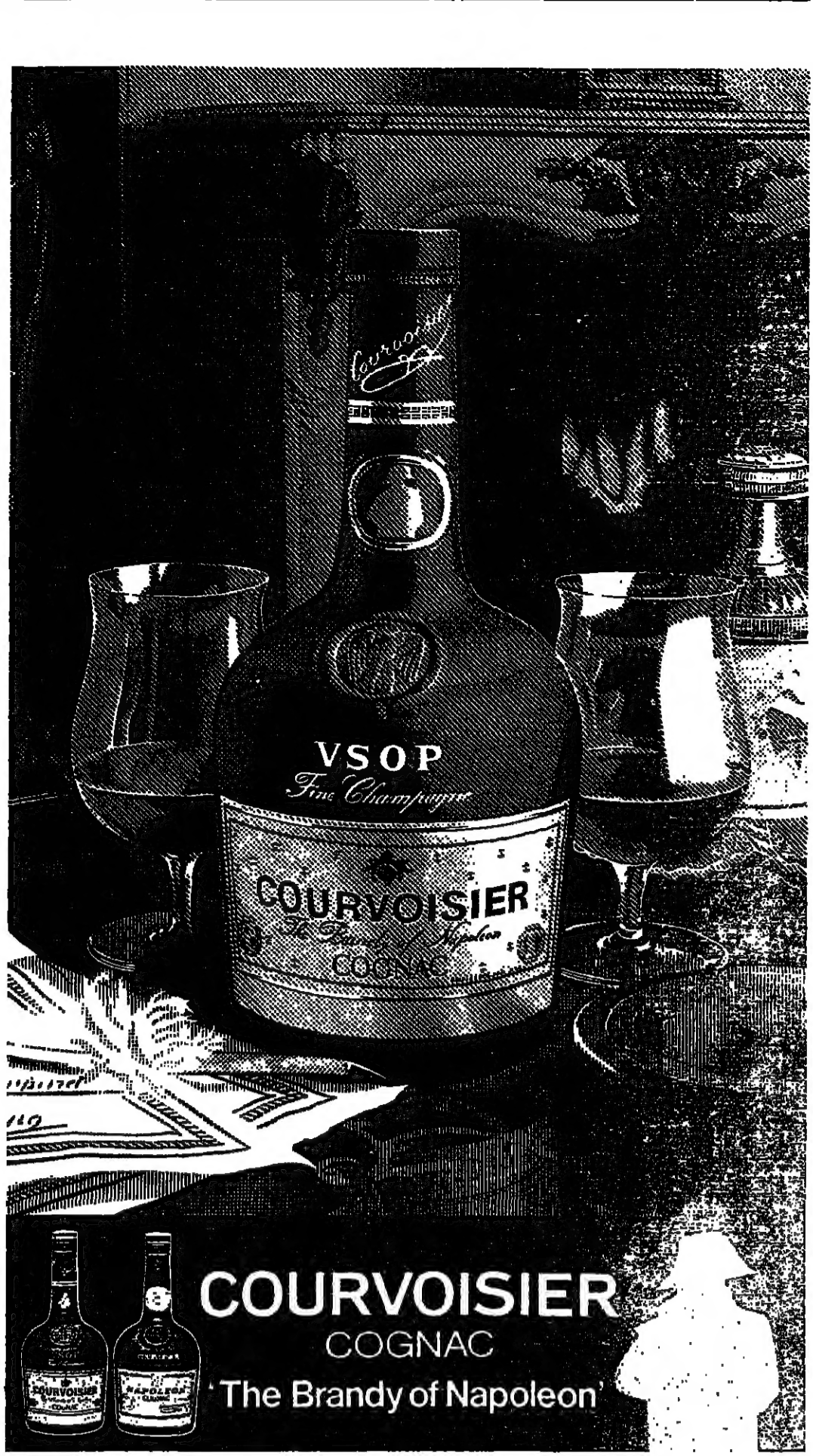
Federal officials said that the FBI lacked the manpower to mount a thorough investigation until last year, just after Mr. Saxbe left for India. Those officials said that counterintelligence units of the FBI were occupied with watching agents of adversary nations and had little time for agents of allies.

Former Premier
Chirac Victor
In French Vote
PARIS, Nov. 14 (Reuters).—Former Prime Minister Jacques Chirac, a Gaullist, scored an impressive first-round victory in key French parliamentary elections today, but the government coalition was having trouble in other races.

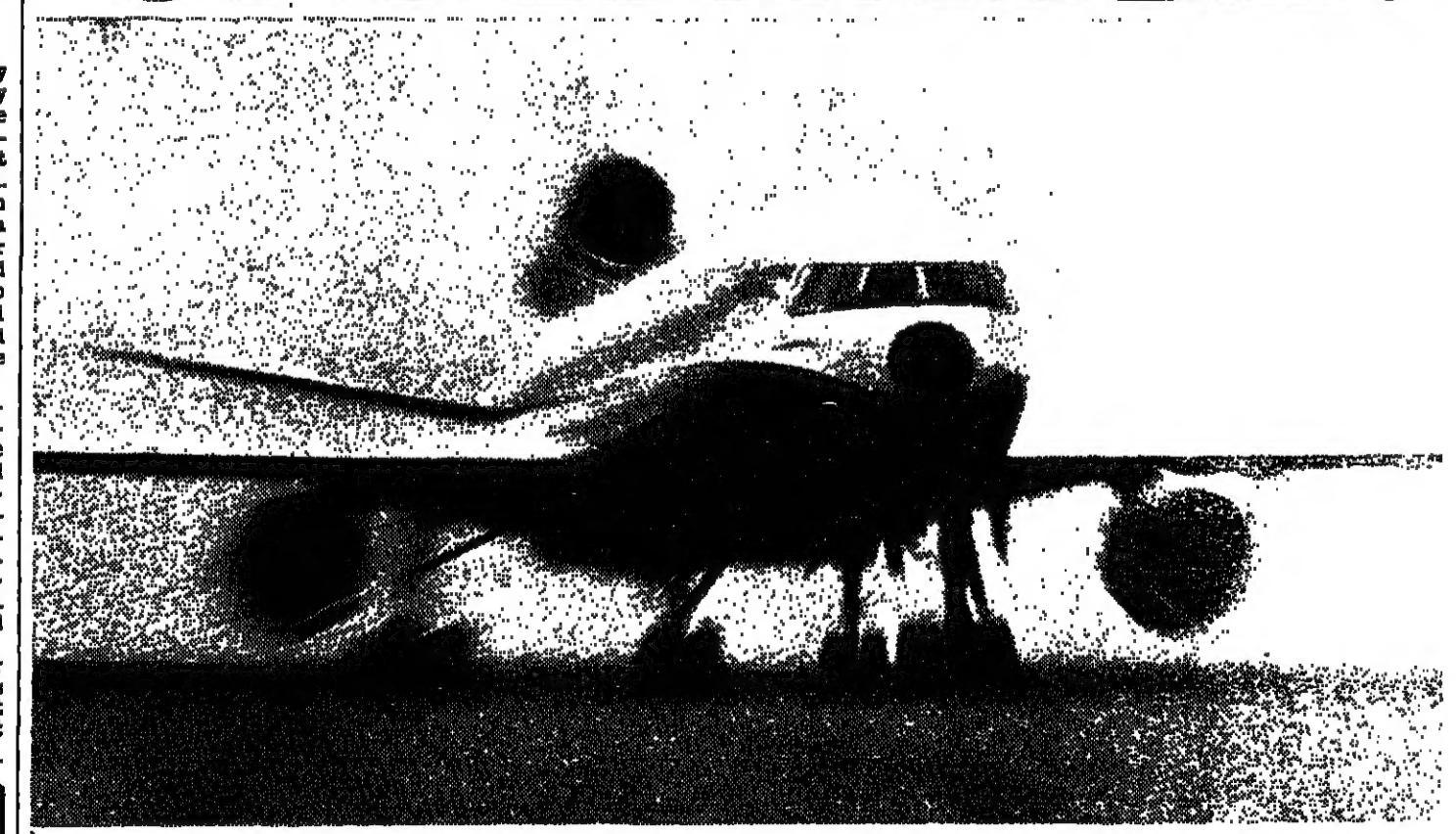
Mr. Chirac, who resigned as premier in August after a policy dispute with President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing, won in his rural Corrèze constituency with more than 53 per cent of the vote.

Socialist Louis Eyraud captured a Haute Loire National Assembly seat for the leftist opposition. At least two former government ministers were forced into second-round votes in their constituencies next Sunday—necessary when there is no overall majority in the first test.

The by-elections are seen as an important test for Mr. Giscard d'Estaing's liberal-conservative administration with a general election 18 months away.



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Letelier Slayers Seen Highly Organized

Political-Motive Theory Gains in Chilean's Death

By Norman Kempster

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14.—A young woman who had debarked from a plane at Kennedy Airport in New York was approached by a stranger with a grim message.

"Tell your boyfriend to stay away from the Letelier case or somebody will get hurt," the man said, then melted into the crowd.

The woman was the fiancée of an FBI agent assigned to investigate the murder of Orlando Letelier, who had been foreign minister in the deposed government of President Salvador Allende of Chile. Mr. Letelier was killed on Sept. 21 when a bomb exploded in his automobile on Washington's Embassy Row.

The threat told the FBI a great deal about the killers they were seeking.

Out of a Crowd

Mr. Letelier was murdered by members of a group sophisticated enough to find out which FBI agent was handling the case, place him under surveillance, determine the identity of his fiancée, learn her travel plans and pick her out of a crowd. In short, an organization with an effective intelligence apparatus.

That seems to rule out most nonpolitical motives and a lone individual with a personal grudge. The FBI has assigned agents to work full-time on the case in Washington, New York, Miami and perhaps other cities, according to sources familiar with the investigation.

"This is a big case, like a big kidnapping," a source said. "There are a lot of people working on it." The CIA is also understood to be participating in the investigation.

Two theories have emerged. One is that Mr. Letelier was killed by agents of the present government of Chile. The other is that he was murdered by rightist Cuban terrorists.

So far, there have been no arrests.

Although the FBI has been reluctant to discuss the case, it was understood that U.S. officials were shaken by the murder, which seemed to have been planned as a deliberate insult to the United States.

The 44-year-old former diplomat was killed when a charge of military-style C-4 plastic explosive detonated under the floorboards of his car. Also killed was a U.S. citizen, Ronnie Moffitt, 23, a colleague of Mr. Letelier's at the Institute for Policy Studies, a left-leaning Washington think tank. Mrs. Moffitt's husband, Michael, was also in the car but was not seriously hurt.

Mr. Letelier was driving near the most important embassies in the U.S. capital when the bomb exploded.

Setting a Score

If the killers had wanted to settle a score with Mr. Letelier without embarrassing the United States, the theory goes, they could have used a means that would not have endangered two Americans and they could have picked a less sensitive location.

Mr. Letelier served as foreign minister and defense minister in the Allende government. He had also been ambassador to Washington. He was an enemy of the military junta of President Augusto Pinochet, which overthrew Mr. Allende's elected government on Sept. 11, 1973.

Mr. Letelier was arrested by

the junta the day the Allende government was overthrown. In an interview with Playboy magazine, made public following his death, Mr. Letelier said he was taken from his cell by a firing squad but for some reason was spared at the last minute. After spending a year in a Chilean prison, he was permitted to leave the country. He had been a member of the staff of the Institute for Policy Studies since then.

Only 11 days before Mr. Letelier was killed, the Pinochet government published an official decree revoking the Chilean nationality of the former Cabinet minister for conducting "a publicity campaign to obtain political and cultural isolation of Chile."

The decree specifically blamed Mr. Letelier for persuading the government of the Netherlands to withdraw a \$63-million development credit Chile had been seeking.

The Pinochet government denied it was implicated in the killing, which it called an "atrocious act of terrorism."

U.S. officials discourage speculation that the Pinochet government played a part in the murder. The Washington Post quoted sources earlier this month as saying that CIA Director George Bush believes it would have been counterproductive for the junta to have committed such a crime.

Mr. Letelier's colleagues at the institute said that less than two weeks before he died, he told them he had received a letter from a source in Chile reporting that the junta had debated whether he should be killed.

Mr. Letelier said that, according to the letter, a moderate

faction opposed to his assassination won the debate.

The FBI is understood to be actively investigating the possibility that rightist Cuban exiles may have been involved in the case.

The motive Cubans might have for killing a Chilean are obscure. But George Crile, Washington editor of Harper's magazine, recently quoted Max Lezlik, publisher of a Cuban newspaper in Miami, as saying: "The Chileans are using the Cubans; they use them because the Cubans are crusaders. You tell them there are 10 Chileans in Paris who were close to Allende and that Allende was close to Castro and they will go kill them."

There have been nine terrorist bombings in the Miami Cuban community in recent months.

The Letelier case is especially troublesome to the CIA, which trained many of the Cuban exiles during a series of efforts to assassinate Premier Fidel Castro. The CIA also maintained close relationships with some of Gen. Pinochet's supporters. The Senate Intelligence Committee reported earlier this year that former President Richard Nixon ordered the agency to attempt to undermine Mr. Allende's government.

A former CIA case officer who served in Latin America said the agency has sometimes found it difficult to make its Cuban protégés understand the difference between activities carried out at the suggestion of the U.S. government and private acts of terrorism.

"You can knock them off the payroll but you can't take back what you taught them to do," he said.

Los Angeles Times



CLOSER LOOK—Italian President Giovanni Leone lifts glasses and leans forward to scrutinize painting by French artist André Derain in exhibition of his works at Rome's Villa Medici. In foreground is Amintore Fanfani, Senate president.

Obituaries

Walter Piston, 82, Composer, Pulitzer Winner

NEW YORK, Nov. 14 (NYT).

Walter Piston, a distinguished composer and teacher of music and winner of the Pulitzer Prize for Music in 1948 and 1961, died Friday at his home in Belmont, Mass. He was 82.

Mr. Piston, a professor emeritus of music at Harvard University, where he taught from 1926 until 1960, wrote largely for orchestra and chamber ensembles. His theater piece in

1938, "The Incredible Flutist,"

composed for a ballet, was an exception.

His works included numerous concertos, orchestral suites, five string quartets and eight symphonies. The Pulitzer awards were for his third and seventh symphonies.

He also wrote textbooks on harmony, counterpoint and orchestration that were considered classics in the field.

Olin Downes, the music critic, once described the composer as a man "who has thoroughly mastered the ground principles of his art; who knows what he wants to do and how to do it; whose basis is a thorough command of counterpoint and form, on which is superimposed brilliant treatment of the orchestra."

In accepting the Edward MacDowell Medal in 1974 on Mr. Piston's behalf, Michael Steinberg, a music critic, spoke of the composer as a deeply, richly conservative composer who referred to his own music as "mid-Victorian."

"But it is a wonderful, lucid transparent mid-Victorian that shows us that the vitality of a work has nothing to do with its modishness," Mr. Steinberg said.

Born in Maine

Mr. Piston was born on Jan. 20, 1894, in Rockland, Maine, where his grandfather had settled after his arrival from Italy. The family dropped the final "e" from the name Pistone. He moved to Boston at the age of 10.

As a young man, he could play the piano and violin with equal efficiency and he used these skills to earn a living in cafes around Boston. During World War I, he was in a service band, and taught himself to play most of the wind instruments.

In 1919, he enrolled in Harvard's music department. He was graduated in 1924 with highest honors, including a summa cum laude in music, and was awarded a traveling fellowship. This enabled him to study in Paris with Nadia Boulanger. He returned to Harvard to teach, and was Walter Naumburg Professor of Music from 1948 to 1960, when he retired.

His numerous awards included a Guggenheim Fellowship and the Coolidge Medal in 1935 and the New York Music Critics Circle Award in 1945 and 1959.

—EDWARD HUDSON.

Mrs. Mourida Bourguiba TUNIS, Nov. 14 (UPI)—Mrs. Mourida Bourguiba, 82, divorced French wife of President Habib Bourguiba, died yesterday in Tunis after an illness of several months, government officials announced today.

Mrs. Bourguiba, born Mathilde Lorrain, met Mr. Bourguiba when he was a law student in Paris. They were married in 1927 and had one son, Habib Jr., former foreign minister of Tunisia and now president of the National Investment Society.

Mrs. Bourguiba won admiration from Tunisians during the battle for independence from France. She stuck by her marriage and brought up their son although Mr. Bourguiba was more often in prison for political agitation than at home.

Mrs. Bourguiba, born a Roman Catholic, gave up her religion in 1962 to be converted to that of her husband, Islam.

In 1963, Mr. Bourguiba—13 years younger than his wife—divorced her and married a Tunisian heiress. He continued to visit his first wife along with their son and three grandchildren in her villa in the hills of the capital.

Robert A. Uihlein Jr.

NEW YORK, Nov. 14 (NYT)—Robert Uihlein Jr., 60, chairman and chief executive officer of the Jos. Schlitz Brewing Co. and a member of one of the country's most prominent brewing and banking families, died Friday at Milwaukee County Medical Center, which he entered on Oct. 21 for treatment of leukemia. Mr. Uihlein was the fourth generation of his family to head the 127-year-old Schlitz company. His great-great uncle, August Krug, founded the company in Milwaukee in 1848, and it grew into one of the nation's largest brewing concerns.

Jean Cartier

BUENOS AIRES, Nov. 14 (AP)—Romanian-born fashion designer Atanase Mironescu, 65, known internationally as Jean Cartier, died here today of heart failure, his associates said. He was also a television producer, especially of fashion shows.

Dacca Death Penalty

DACCA, Nov. 14 (Reuters)—Martial law authorities in Bangladesh have introduced the death penalty for anyone found guilty of armed insurrection or sabotage.

Panel in U.S. Asks Curb on Some Arms

Conventional Forces Also Subject of Study

By Don Oberdorfer

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14 (AP)—A private study panel, including several advisers to President Jimmy Carter, today proposed freeze on U.S. and Soviet missile spending and non-nuclear levels as a first step toward curbing the worldwide arms race in conventional weapons.

If talks with the Russians bear fruit, the 34-member panel recommended, the United States should also consider reducing its military budget by 10 per cent if the Soviet Union would do likewise on the basis of a one-year "mutual exam deal."

According to David Liveness, a former Arms Control and Disarmament Agency official, was a consultant to the panel, the United States and Soviet Union secretly under "mutual example" reductions in their European force levels in 1973. The deal undertaken to cut their military power by out formal agreement was altered by the U.S. building for Vietnam war, Mr. Liveness said. In 1973, Moscow proposed a 10 per cent reduction in the military budgets of the five permanent members of the UN Security Council—the Soviet Union, the United States, China, France and Britain—with a portion of the savings to be used as aid to developing countries. The United States and the other powers vowed not to accept the proposal.

May Anger Well

The study panel, sponsored by the United Nations Association of the United States under grants from the Rockefeller Foundation, said that "the continuing Soviet advocacy of budget limitations may argue well the possibility of attaining agreement [to limit spending the U.S. is interested]."

Former Deputy Secretary of Defense Cyrus Vance, who has been mentioned as a possible secretary of state under Mr. Carter, was vice-chairman of the panel. Other members who have been Carter advisers include Prof. Richard Good of Columbia University and Washington attorney Paul War, both former U.S. government officials.

The chairman of the panel was Thornton Bradish, president of the Atlantic Richfield oil firm. Other members included three retired military leaders, former Army Chief of Staff Matthew Ridgway, former Army Vice-Chief of Staff Ben Palmer Jr., and Gerald M. Stein, commander of the U.S. 3d Fleet.

Government policy on the military budget, disarmament negotiations and U.S. arms sales abroad was sharply criticized by Mr. Carter during his election campaign.

Soviet Lake Named After Jack London

MOSCOW, Nov. 14 (AP)—A lake at the extreme northeast of Asia has been named after author Jack London, who spent about 10 years of his life in the extreme northwest part of North America.

Tass said last week that London Lake, which lies on the Chukotka Peninsula, was named at the suggestion of Soviet geologist Yuri Bilbikin. Mr. Bilbikin was the first person to discover gold on the peninsula at the northeast extremity of Siberia.

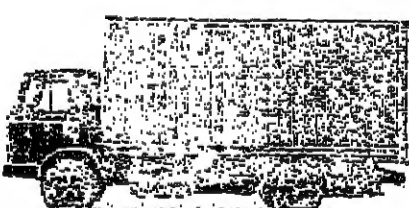


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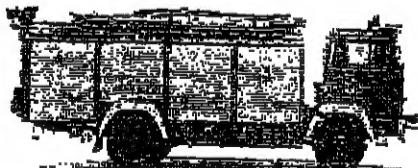
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SWITZERLAND: Geneva.

مكتبة الأمل

2 Post-Mao Months

ina Is Believed Not Ready
to Soften Hostility to Russia

By Fox Butterfield

HONG KONG, Nov. 14 (UPI)—Months after the death of Mao, analysts here believe Peking has continued its policy of hostility toward the Soviet Union despite hints by Mao's successor that it would welcome improved relations.

Chinese officials have said they assured Western diplomats in Peking over the last two months that there will be no change in China's attitude under the new leadership.

Chinese press has continued to publish daily polemics against what it sees as Soviet economic expansion. On Friday, the Chinese agency carried five dispatches on Soviet transgressions, including a dispatch that accused the Soviet Union of "setting its sights on Western Europe."

Analysts here do not exclude the possibility that the Chinese leaders may even move to lessen some of the tensions along the borders, or that there is a gradual improvement in Sino-Soviet relations. But they think it is far too early to expect changes from Mr. Hua, who would leave him open to charges of national betrayal.

Analysts see even less of real progress in the Sino-Soviet relations, which have been since the early 1960s and involve deep ideological differences. When Mao died and again when Mr. Hua was named his successor, Peking sent messages from the Soviet Communist party because they

capture of Mainland
a Taiwan Theme

HONG KONG, Nov. 14 (AP)—The congress of the Nationalist Kuomintang party to elect the death in April of Generalissimo Chiang was held last week.

Chiang-kuo, the generalissimo and successor as the millions of Chinese on the mainland following Communist seizure of power, told delegates to the 11th congress that "the opportunity of recovering the mainland is approaching."

came from the party, not the government.

The analysts believe that several recent developments, interpreted in the West as possible signals of a change in the part of China's new leaders, have been misunderstood. These include a congratulatory telegram that Peking sent Moscow Nov. 6 to commemorate the 59th anniversary of the Russian Revolution and a Soviet movie that was unexpectedly shown on Canton television.

The telegram said the Chinese government believed that "disputes on questions of principle" must "not interfere with normal state relations between the two countries." The message, broadcast by Peking and Moscow, added that China would "support and develop interstate relations on the basis of the five principles" of peaceful coexistence.

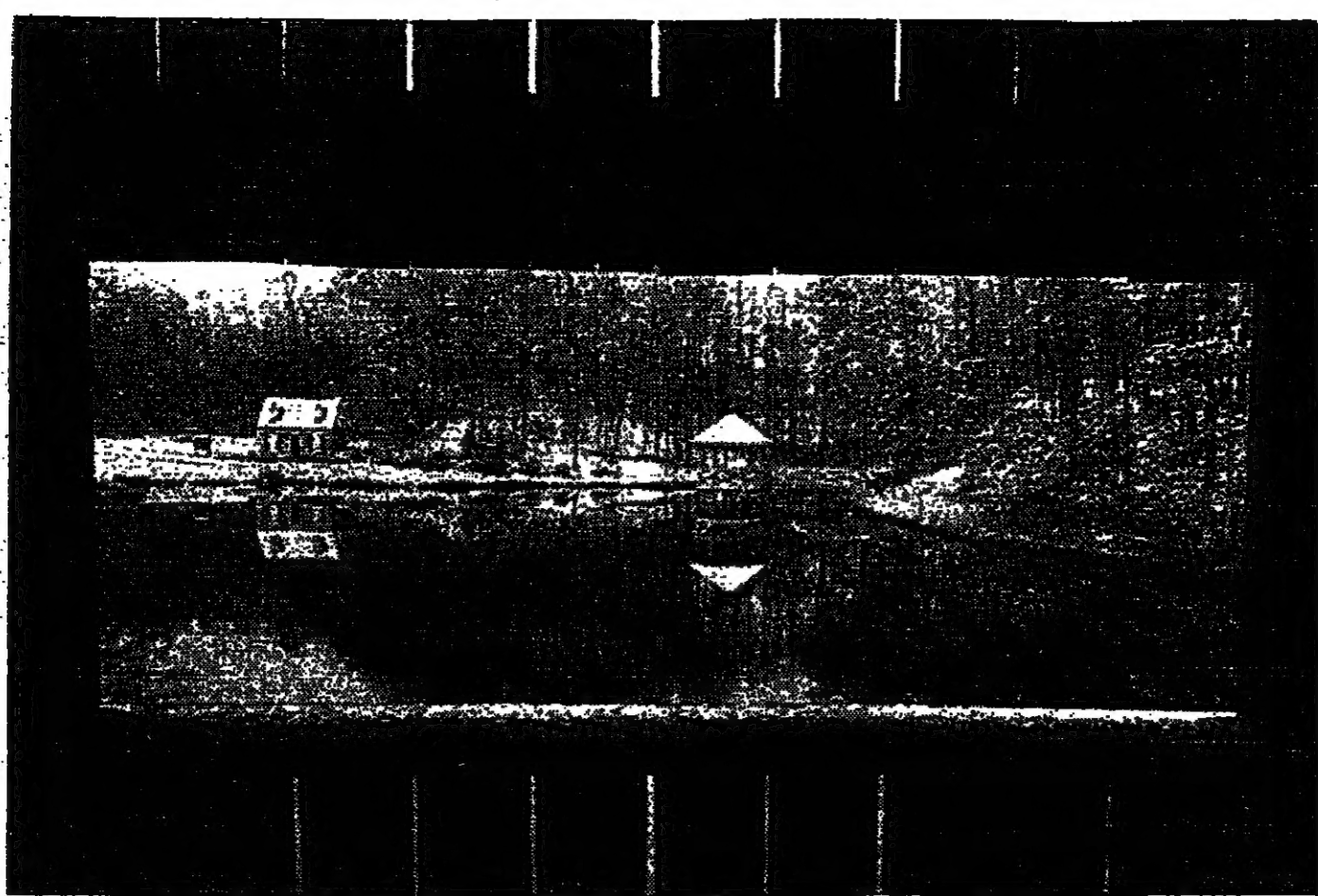
Some diplomats suggested the message reflected a softening of Peking's position on state-to-state relations. But analysts here compared it with messages sent on previous Nov. 6 anniversaries and said they saw little difference.

The one difference they noticed was that this year's message did not include a specific reference to the border problem, as the earlier messages did. The analysts were unsure whether this meant Peking would stop insisting on resolving the border dispute before improving state-to-state relations.

The Soviet movie, shown on Chinese TV on the anniversary of the Russian Revolution, was called "Lenin in 1918." At first some analysts thought the showing might be a hint that China was ready to improve relations, done in the usual elliptical Chinese manner.

But Thursday, a Hong Kong Communist paper, Ta Kung Pao, offered an explanation suggesting that the movie was shown because it contained further evidence of the alleged perfidy of Chiang Ching, Mao's widow, who has been under arrest with three other senior Chinese leftists since Oct. 6.

The paper said Miss Chiang had earlier stopped the movie from being shown because it had a scene in which a woman spy tries to assassinate Lenin. "This image made her feel bad, so she ordered that it not be released," one charge against Miss Chiang is that she exercised a dictatorship over the Chinese movie, art and literary world.



WINTER SCENE—The slats of a covered bridge frame a lake in Potomac, Md., after a light snowfall on Friday.

Venezuela's Oil Nationalization Succeeds but Stirs a Dispute

By Joanne Omang

CARACAS, Venezuela, Nov. 14 (UPI)—Nationalization of the oil industry, they say, was last year's story. It has gone well here, almost unchanged from the way U.S. companies ran the show. The trouble, however, according to the critics, is that the undertaking never did deal with the country's problems.

Venezuela is one of the few developing countries that is also a functioning democracy and rich as well. Its leaders regard themselves as an example to the world that stable development, help for the poor and a voice in world councils can be achieved without Communism or rightist dictatorship. Nationalization of the oil industry, which provides 85 per cent of the country's \$10-billion annual income, was the symbol of Venezuela's becoming master of its destiny.

The nationalization took place Jan. 1, 1976, under legislation providing compensation to the 21 foreign oil firms that were replaced with a holding company called Petroleos de Venezuela, or Petroven. It was born as the world's ninth-largest oil giant. Only three persons—top executives—lost their jobs at Creole, Exxon's subsidiary, when it became the Petroven department. Lagoven, and virtually nothing has changed since then.

"If you hadn't been there to see them changing the signs, you'd never know anything had happened," a Lagoven employee said.

That was the way it was planned. The acrid debate preceding nationalization largely concerned whether gasoline would make it to local pumps, whether exports would falter and whether skilled labor would stay on to keep things running. There have been no problems in those areas, although some are brewing.

But there was no real debate over whether the oil and the oil revenue were being managed well.

"Was it all worth the trouble, the year's delay in attacking the country's real problems?" asked Freddy Munoz of the opposition Movement Toward Socialism party. "There was no sense of national action being taken to correct the way we were being exploited before."

Government spokesmen dismiss this claim. "Now that we have consolidated and have more con-

fidence, we can move forward strongly." Mines and Hydrocarbons Minister Valentin Hernandez said.

There was never a real sense of confrontation with the U.S. firms, nor is there any such feeling now. The oil companies had achieved a reputation for efficiency and high pay during their half-century here, and it was obvious that their help would be needed after nationalization.

Most signed service contracts with Petroven, their top U.S. technicians here becoming temporary hired labor. Lagoven, for example, has purchased the services of 150 Exxon technicians who do just what they did when they worked for Creole, Exxon's subsidiary.

From all accounts, the "service companies" do not appear to be making more money now than before nationalization, a fear voiced by many Venezuelans last fall. Mr. Hernandez declined to reveal how much more money Venezuela makes, saying he was "saving it to surprise the country with."

In the near future, Petroven faces hard decisions that could have repercussions in the United States, which gets one-third of

its oil imports from Venezuela. The country is running out of gasoline. Although it is the fourth-largest oil exporter, with the largest refining capacity among members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries, Venezuela produces only 196,000 barrels per day of gasoline. Most of the rest of its production is fuel oil for U.S. consumption.

Domestic gasoline demand is rising so fast that the filling station pumps will run dry by 1982. "It would be sad indeed if we should have to import it," Mr. Hernandez said.

To meet the demand, Venezuela could produce less fuel oil and more gasoline, which would mean breaking a promise not to disturb U.S. supplies, or it could increase overall crude production, which would mean breaking a promise to hold down production for conservation purposes.

Outback Bushfires Rage

ALICE SPRINGS, Australia, Nov. 14 (Reuters)—A string of bushfires raged out of control across wide areas of the Outback in central and southern Australia yesterday.

No More Than 25 a Week Escape

Ebb in Refugee Flow Is Laid
To Stiffer Cambodia Security

By Lewis M. Simons

ARANYAPRATHET, Thailand, Nov. 14 (UPI)—Wat Sarun slipped out of his village on the night of Sept. 25. Within a few hours, as planned, he made contact with 50 others from nearby villages who were going to try to escape from Cambodia to Thailand. They thought the journey on foot would take a week.

A month and two days later, Wat Sarun and two others crossed the border. They were the only survivors—the other 57 had been shot to death in ambushes by Khmer Rouge soldiers.

Wat Sarun's and other accounts related by recent escapees at the Thai-run refugee camp here indicate that Cambodia's Communist government has succeeded in closing off the country from the rest of the world even more completely than previously during the year and a half since Khmer Rouge troops captured the capital, Phnom Penh.

Because of increased controls by Khmer Rouge soldiers, the flow of escapees has dried up dramatically. In the last three months, according to a source at the United Nations High Commission for Refugees in Bangkok, no more than 25 Cambodians a week have crossed into Thailand.

Less than a year ago, the source said, the weekly rate was in the hundreds. Since the Communist victory, according to UN figures, more than 22,000 Cambodians have fled to Thailand and several thousands others are known to have quietly blended into Thai communities on this side of the border or made their own way to the United States or Europe.

Some analysts in Bangkok have suggested recently that fewer Cambodians are fleeing because conditions there have improved.

According to some of these specialists, the widespread massacre of those thought to have been affiliated with the U.S.-supported government of former President Lon Nol had largely come to an end. There has also been speculation that food rations, which about a year ago were near the starvation level in some sections of the country, had been increased.

"We must begin to assume sooner or later that the rate of executions is dropping off," an analyst reasoned. "Otherwise, they'll soon come to the time when there'll be no one left there."

He referred to reports in some Western publications as long ago as six months placing the death toll at half a million. Cambodia's

population at the end of the war was believed to be about 7 million.

Information pieced together from a variety of diplomatic and refugee sources suggests that the reason the number of escapees has declined sharply is tightened security rather than improved conditions.

"There has been no change, no improvement in the lives of the Cambodian people," said Meas Mony, a refugee from Battambang Province, along the Thai border.

Daily food rations in his village, An Long Kantzop, still consisted of half of a condensed milk can of rice for each person daily. Like most refugees, Meas Mony said his principal reason for fleeing, leaving his wife and 8-month-old child behind, were that "there is not enough to eat, the work is too hard and there is no liberty at all."

Kroch Phay, a former professional soldier in Lon Nol's army who arrived here from Battambang Province with Meas Mony on Oct. 15, said many others he knew want to leave, "but they don't know how to avoid the Khmer Rouge. They're afraid."

A Bangkok analyst said: "It appears that the authorities have increased their efficiency to the point where leakage out of the country is now negligible."

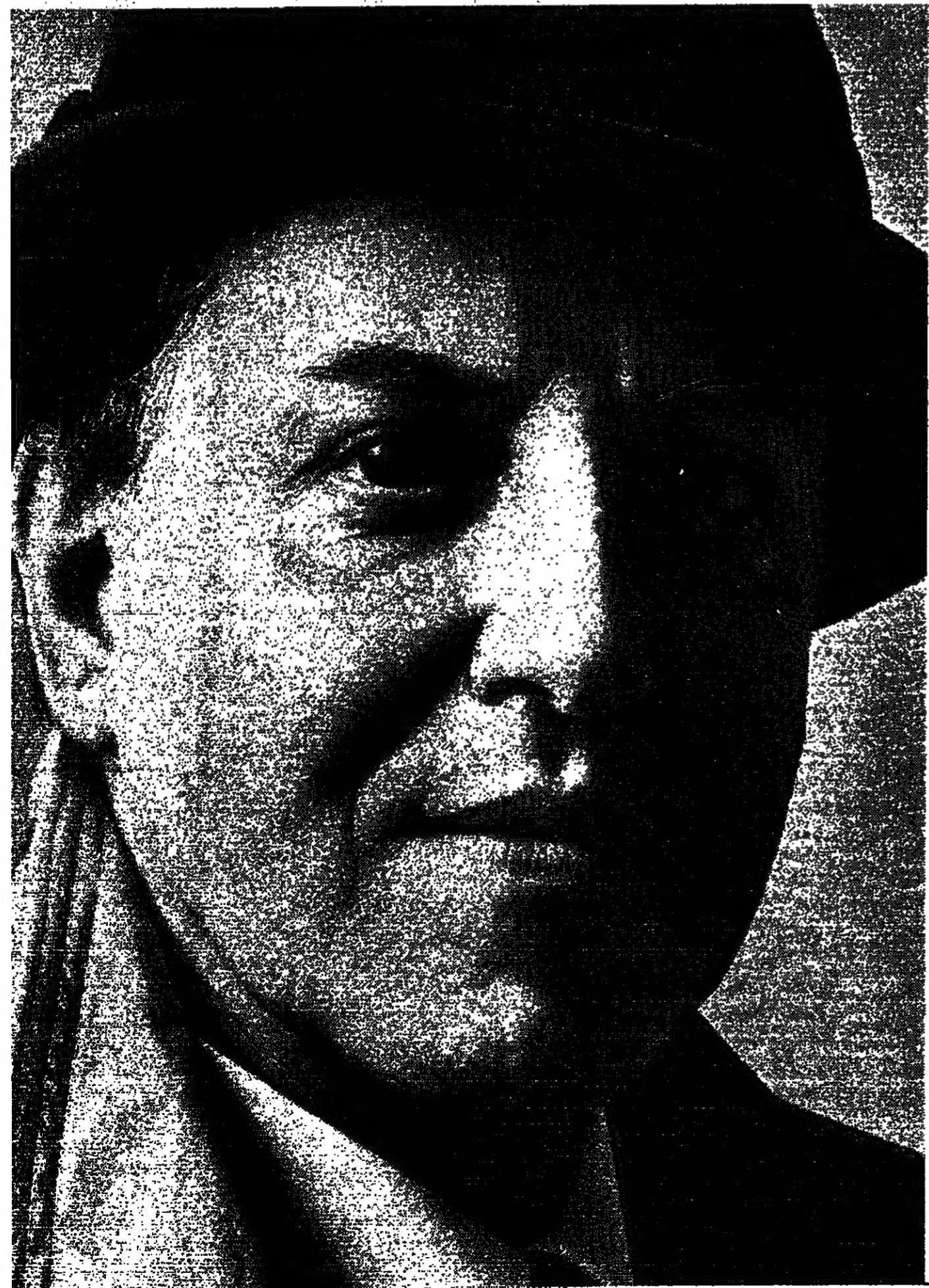
Wat Sarun recalled that in the last three months before he fled, he saw "at least 30" villagers, including two men he knew to be Buddhist monks, being "taken away."

"They were all in a line, their arms tied behind their backs, like this, with red nylon rope," said. "I didn't see the 30 men again. But everyone in the village knew that they were killed. Anytime anyone is taken away with his arms tied with the red rope, we know he will never come back."

A change in the pattern of life under the Khmer Rouge noted by recent arrivals is that the forced mass migration of persons from area to area has virtually ceased. Observers believe that this accounts in part for the decrease in escapees and why recent arrivals are all from border provinces.

Morocco Vote Results

RABAT, Nov. 14 (UPI)—Independent candidates won 64.4 per cent of municipal and regional council seats in Morocco's first election in 18 years in which political parties participated, government officials announced yesterday.

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مكتبة الأمل

Geneva After Pause

When the conference on giving majority rule to Rhodesia resumes today, it can only be hoped that the pause preceding the session gave time for fruitful thought. That the black nationalists should mistrust the white nationalists now ruling the country is understandable. But that they might break up the conference over dates and details would be a major tragedy—for Rhodesia and for Africa.

The process outlined by Ian Smith, the Rhodesian Prime Minister, does leave room for various types of skulduggery—a two-year transition in which the defense and police forces would be headed by whites, and the whites, in fact, would still be dominant. But the same pressures, from outside Rhodesia and from the realities within that caused Mr. Smith to make his offer of majority rule would persist. Blacks could gain experience in administration and electoral machinery; the economy would stand less chances of complete disruption; and black cooperation would frustrate whatever hopes the whites might have of being able to say to the world at large: "See: We offered an equitable settlement; it is the blacks who have turned it down."

It is difficult to see why 24 months is so much worse than 12, or 15, from the black standpoint. Yet that has been the sticking point up to now. And to substitute Britain for the Salisbury government as the dom-

inant element during the transition would undoubtedly be much more promising of a swift and efficient transition than the Smith plan. But to expect Britain to take on a far larger and potentially much bloodier Northern Ireland at a time when, economically and politically Britain is walking a very narrow plank over an abyss, does not make much sense.

The so-called "front-line" neighbors of Rhodesia—Botswana, Zambia, Mozambique and Tanzania—appear to have been responsible for delaying the full session of the conference from Saturday to Monday, apparently in the hope of preventing a breakdown in the talks. This may be a change from their recent stand that only war could transform white-ruled Rhodesia into black-ruled Zimbabwe. If so, the change is welcome, for war is what the Kissinger mission sought to prevent, and what it could prevent if the blacks approach the meeting with the idea of achieving their goals rationally, rather than by precipitating a gory and complex struggle in which none can really win except at the expense of many lives, chaos in the economy, and an accumulation of bitterness that will haunt Zimbabwe as it now haunts Angola, Lebanon and Northern Ireland. To build a state calls for more than mere emotion; it requires statesmanship. Today is the opportunity for all parties to display statesmanship in Geneva.

Rescuing the Pound

The dangers besetting the British pound are forcing large decisions on the United States at an awkward time. Washington is preoccupied with the transition from one administration to another. But the rescue of the pound is no mere technical operation. It draws the United States uncomfortably deep into British domestic politics. It affects the British government's chances of staying in office. It will influence Britain's role in NATO and the economic growth rates for the Common Market.

President-elect Carter needs to move fast on who will run his foreign economic policy. They should be included, at least informally, in the councils in which the Ford administration is now hammering out the extraordinary commitments to Britain and by Britain—that Mr. Carter will inherit. Working out these agreements is arduous, and it is complicated by a Jan. 20 termination date of the Ford administration. Well before then Mr. Carter will be required to provide a clear indication of his view of Britain's plight and U.S. responsibilities.

The central issue is the severity of the conditions that the rich countries, led by the United States, impose upon the next crucial round of aid for the pound. The U.S. position is that further loans will be futile unless Britain commits itself to further stringent efforts to curb its inflation rate. The value of the pound keeps falling because inflation in Britain, currently 15 per cent a year, is higher than in most other major countries. But the rescue effort requires a judgment regarding Britain's actual ability to control the economic forces now in motion. That brings us to the sterling balances.

The sterling balances are simply the pounds owned by foreigners, including foreign governments. Some of the oil-exporting countries traditionally held their money in Britain. After the explosion of oil prices three years ago, their revenues and their British bank accounts soared. That held the pound stable for a time, even though the costs of buying oil were simultaneously widening Britain's deficits and aggravating inflation. But last year the oil-exporting countries began to have second thoughts about the security of their new wealth. They started to move it to safer places. The outflow of money helped push the pound downward. In April, 1975, it was worth \$2.40. Last March it fell below \$2 and kept sliding until, in June, a consortium of rich countries including the United States put up an emergency loan of \$5.3 billion. There is a good deal of psychology in currency movements, and the purpose of the loan was to show the world that Britain would have plenty of resources to meet its obligations. But the loan was only for six months.

The loan stabilized the pound for a while, but in October it started to slide again. Now it is worth a little over \$1.60, having dropped

one-third of its value in 18 months. Last June's loan will expire on Dec. 9. The rich countries are ready to replace it with a long-term loan through the International Monetary Fund, but the IMF sets conditions on its loans. Those conditions are commitments on Britain's future economic policy, and they are the subject of tense and difficult negotiations. The lenders fear that if the conditions are too loose, they will find themselves financing continuing British deficits and inflation. The British fear that, if the conditions are too tight, the shock of drastic new austerity programs would destroy the present government. The lenders think that renewed action against inflation would reassure the owners of the sterling balances and end the damaging outflow of pounds. The British apparently aren't so sure, and think that the outflow might go on regardless of future action.

Policy question: Ought the United States and other rich countries fund the sterling balances? That is, ought they insure the foreign owners of pounds against further British inflation and devaluations in order to stop the flight from the pound? The present U.S. position is that the sterling balances are not even going to be discussed until the IMF loan has been negotiated—conditions and all. Obviously, a decision to fund these balances would take a great deal of pressure off the British government to meet the IMF's requirements. The U.S. government thinks, evidently, that pressure is essential to get serious remedies in place.

Whatever the resolution, it will have to be worked out in December. It can't wait for the inauguration. The present loan expires in a few weeks and the next one has to be put in place promptly. Since the conditions for this future are being negotiated very much in private, it is impossible to form a precise judgment on them. But it needs to be observed that, in a remarkable display of discipline, Britain's people have held themselves to stringent wage controls for the past 16 months and, partly as a result, their government is now operating with a very narrow margin of strength. Whatever blame attaches to their present situation, it developed over many years and it is not going to be cured at one thunderclap. The IMF loan and its conditions will help. But when it is in place, it will probably be necessary for this country to proceed to fund at least part of the sterling balances.

The next 67 days will be a crucial time for the world's economy. The terms of the British loan are not only important in themselves, but will set precedents for cooperation with other nations in debt and in peril. Neither Mr. Carter nor the country can afford to let these 67 days pass without a clear signal of his intentions.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

November 15, 1901

NEW YORK.—The government of the United States has always held that, inasmuch as this country was not a party to the agreements of 1841, 1871 and 1878, it was in no way bound by them, and that the American ships of war might sail past through the Dardanelles and into the Black Sea without the permission of Turkey or any other power," according to the Commercial Advertiser, and concludes that "our position is based on law."

Fifty Years Ago

November 15, 1926

NEW YORK.—The jinx that lurked behind the scenes of the Metropolitan Opera House all last season is casting its diabolical shadow across the stage again this year, and although the season is less than two weeks old two members of the company already have felt the effects. Yesterday during the performance of "La Bohème," Italian tenor Beniamino Gigli sprained his ankle and later the German singer Kurt Taucher was stricken with mastoiditis.



Political Dimensions of the Ulster Problem

By Garret FitzGerald

DUBLIN.—The political dimension of the Northern Ireland crisis has been overshadowed in the public mind by the violence of the last seven years. It is the violence of the Irish Republican Army, the counter-violence of the Protestant paramilitaries and the efforts of the security forces to counter both, that make the headlines in Ireland and abroad. Yet this violence has changed nothing in the underlying situation apart from retarding political progress.

Northern Ireland was established as a separate political entity within the United Kingdom in 1920. Once this political unit came into existence, placing half a million Irish nationalists under the political dominance of a local majority of unionists, it created two new problems for Ireland.

The problem that for many years afterward was to loom largest was the political division of Ireland, which the great majority of its people had never sought and which they could not easily reconcile themselves. The second was the inherently unstable situation created within the new political entity of Northern Ireland.

Fearful

The nationalist half-million, finding themselves suddenly a minority in this new political entity, could not psychologically accept the subordinate role thus thrust upon them, and effectively opted out of the new political unit, which they did not in fact expect to survive for long. The unionist million, finding themselves transformed from a minority in the island of Ireland, fearful for their future in a land in which they had been in ascendancy for many centuries, reinforced their majority at local as well as provincial level by discrimination in housing and employment, thus securing control of local authorities even in areas where they were in a local minority. This potentially explosive situation was permitted to continue for decades after decades by a British Parliament that so far abdicated its responsibilities for the area as to refuse to consider questions relating to Northern Ireland.

Indeed, 40 years and more were to elapse before it began to be realized in Ireland, either north or south, that the two problems—the political division of the island and discrimination against the minority in the north—could be tackled effectively only in the reverse order. So long as nationalists and unionists in the north remained at loggerheads with each other, unable or unwilling to create a viable northern community, the question of the north's relationship with the south was bound to remain insoluble and, equally, the condition of the Northern nationalists was bound to remain intolerable, socially, economically and psychologically.

Conditions Met

By 1972, the conditions for a start to the resolution of the Northern Ireland problem were, however, largely met in that the Northern minority accepted the existence of the Northern Ireland political system and was asserting its right to full participation in the operation of that system. Second, the British government was convinced that self-government in Northern Ireland on a basis of the domination of one section of the community by another was indefensible and must be ended. And third, the people of the south were now convinced that their role in the solution of the problem should not be to raise tensions in Northern Ireland by appearing to threaten the million unionists there, but rather to help the minority to secure their rightful role in the affairs of Northern Ireland in friendship and cooperation—which alone might in time soften and, it was hoped, eventually eliminate the political division of the island.

There remained the task of persuading the unionist majority, with 66 per cent of the population and almost 70 per cent of the white population, to accept psychologically the ending of their dominant role in Northern Ireland self-government, and the restoration of a system of government in

which, at least until trust and confidence between the two sections of the northern community could be established, power would be shared proportionately.

However, unionist fears regarding the nationalist minority persisted despite the evident commitment of the political leaders of the minority, the Social Democratic and Labor party, with the full backing of at least five-sixths of the minority population, to the proposition that change in the relationship between Northern Ireland and the Republic could come about only with full consent of the majority of people of Northern Ireland.

These fears might have been eased more rapidly but for two factors that have delayed agreement on joint self-government. The first of these has been the continuing campaign of violence by the IRA, and the counter-

violence of the loyalist paramilitaries. The other has been the influence of extremist Protestant politicians who, despite strong evidence of a major shift in grassroots unionist opinion in favor of moderation, and of acceptance of power-sharing for a period, have undermined the political positions of successive unionist leaders in favor of conciliation and compromise.

Deadlock

In the resultant situation of deadlock, with support for the IRA and the loyalist paramilitaries at its lowest ebb, but with politicians on both sides faced with the failure to secure a political solution through four years of negotiations and consultations, a new element has recently been introduced by the emergence among the ordinary people of Northern Ireland of a peace move-

ment that is nonpolitical in character and is directed simply against violence from every quarter.

The movement has demonstrated the abhorrence of both communities in the north for violence as a means of resolving the province's problems. It is now up to the political leaders in the north, those of the Chinese and the Russians diminished sharply when the war was won. The Soviet Union is prepared to make extensive economic sacrifices, on into the future, in order to maintain a base in enemy territory. Its continued sponsorship of Castro's Cuba is a case in point. But Vietnam cannot be thought of quite in the same terms as Cuba. The United States proved its strength when it had shrunk from the responsibilities of the Monroe Doctrine. The liberation of Cuba by Americans is, quite simply, excluded by the American temperament as evolved.

Garret FitzGerald is Ireland's Foreign Minister. This article was published in The New York Times.

A Time for the Fire Brigade

By C. L. Sulzberger

ISTANBUL.—U.S.-Turkish relations, damaged by what is regarded here as a pro-Greek bias in Washington, produced by a clever pro-Greek lobby, and tinged with violent resentment against the congressional embargo on arms sales to this country, require swift effective action by U.S. diplomats.

We cannot afford to await the results of Turkey's national election 11 months hence—as Turkey had to endure paralysis in our foreign policy during the political campaign season. If such an artificially imposed pause prevails, it is entirely possible the situation will go from worse to worst and everyone involved will suffer: Turkey, Greece, Cyprus, NATO and the United States.

A tacit agreement is needed between the outgoing Ford administration and the incoming Carter administration that the existing East Mediterranean situation should be objectively analyzed immediately by an expert mission whose composition should be agreed to by the President and President-elect.

An obvious man to head such a diplomatic task force is Cyrus Vance, a former Democratic deputy defense secretary and special envoy. He has personal expertise of the Greek-Turkish and Cyprus problems and is highly regarded by all principal parties

to the dispute. Moreover, since relations between the executive and legislative branches of the U.S. government have been at odds on these matters, it might be well to include a small, bipartisan congressional delegation.

I find it hard to imagine that such a diplomatic voyage of discovery would not be welcomed by both Athens and Ankara. There would be no value at this time to including Cyprus on the itinerary. The mission's primary task should be to improve relations right away among these NATO capitals—Washington, Athens and Ankara. Cyprus is neutral and while intimately involved can be dealt with separately and later.

Nor would such a visit find itself intruding on hostile governments. Turkey's Premier Demirel told me recently that the quarrel between Turkey and Greece on the Aegean continental shelf is soluble and "the shelf doesn't belong to either of us; it belongs to both. Negotiation has now begun between us and this will eliminate confrontation. The same is true of differences on national air space."

Demirel said of the forthcoming Carter administration (which the Turkish newspapers deplore): "I'm not worried. The policies of nations shouldn't change with changes in those who administer them. Policies are based on na-

tional interests. I think America is a great country and a great people. Yours are a wonderful, nice people. They have kept a true sense of values, of the dignity of man."

Anyone familiar with Greek realities likewise knows that despite emotional outbursts against America in the irresponsible press and extremist, if small, opposition, Premier Caramanlis has a strong parliamentary majority and is personally sympathetic to both the United States and NATO. He would like to see the Eastern Mediterranean reunited in a firm and friendly defense bond.

Such a Vance mission could produce much good by a quick, intensive survey and an objective report to leaders and legislators from both U.S. parties in order to bring about more understanding of realities and accord between the White House and Capitol Hill as well as between Ankara and Athens.

Vance, of course, is among candidates mentioned as a possible Carter secretary of state. Surely this would in no way diminish his prestige abroad, as chairman of such a mission; nor could its success damage his position should he be invited to succeed Kissinger.

Not only are both major Turkish parties eager to compose arguments with NATO and the United States (although they disagree on most other things); so is the majority Greek government. The other Atlantic allies point out Turkey can't fulfill its assigned NATO role without the necessary arms.

In fact, if accord can be arranged, the damage so far is not irreparable. U.S. bases in this country have been "suspended," not closed. American contingents are keeping up installations as caretakers. But if another 11 months are allowed to pass without decisive diplomatic efforts, Turkey may or may not end up with a stronger new government.

And the position of Caramanlis in Greece could well be eroded, thus making the situation measurably worse, with mass opinion shifting as even more than it now does here. Today is the time to act and Ford's pledged support of Carter would seem to imply readiness to go along with such an eminently sensible move.

More Human Comedy

Erudition in action, even when the anecdotes involved are inventions, or at best apocryphal, is a beautiful thing to behold, but I must protest the belittlement of garlic, for who is the man who has not noticed that it improves the breath of slovenly girls?

Ten or more years ago Vladimir Nabokov and Edmund Wilson exchanged shots in the literary columns of a famous publication about something less than fascinating which in any case disappeared among the fine points of the meticulous writing, but in the exchange between Alfred Friendly and Waverly Root we know what they are talking about.

Anybody with anxieties about swine flu, or indeed about swine of any kind, need only chew a fresh white clove every morning and rest easy. Can the same be said for science?

WILLIAM SAROYAN.

Paris

Washington

Vis-à-Vis

Hanoi in Paris

By William Buckley Jr.

NEW YORK.—The talks between the government of Vietnam and our own government warrant a preliminary examination of the questions involved. First, the formalities:

1) The normal thing to do is to recognize de facto governments if there is reason to believe, or to hope, that by declining to do so, another government—a friendlier one—will replace the incumbent government, then one holds off. Inasmuch as approximately 80 per cent of the people of South Vietnam did not desire the present government, and to the end of preventing its ascendancy over them enlisted the aid of the United States to the tune of one million U.S. soldiers and \$150 billion over a seven-year period—and even so failed to prevent the government of North Vietnam from taking power, it is reasonable to assume that there is no prospect for a fresh government hospitable to human freedom.

The North Vietnamese are concerned with the formalities because there is of course the lingering question of the legitimacy of their hegemony over the South. They like to consider that the war they conducted was really a civil war, that the stand they took was against reaction by a territory organically tied to the North. They have a neat formula here.

U.S. Aid

But beyond formalities, 2) there is the question of strategic design. The North Vietnamese desire U.S. economic aid. They had discovered that the enthusiastic assistance of the Chinese and the Russians diminished sharply when the war was won. The Soviet Union is prepared to make extensive economic sacrifices, on into the future, in order to maintain a base in enemy territory. Its continued sponsorship of Castro's Cuba is a case in point. But Vietnam cannot be thought of quite in the same terms as Cuba. The United States proved its strength when it had shrunk from the responsibilities of the Monroe Doctrine. The liberation of Cuba by Americans is, quite simply, excluded by the American temperament as evolved.

The replacement of the government of North Vietnam by the Chinese is something entirely different. The Chinese would not hesitate to overrun Vietnam any more than they hesitated to overrun Tibet, if there were sufficient provocation. Sufficient provocation is here defined as any egregious effort by the Soviet Union to line itself up a satellite in Southeast Asia. One does not trifle with the vital interests of China—or of the Soviet Union.

Chinese View

Now paradoxically, substantial U.S. aid to Vietnam would not be resented in the least by China for the reason that China knows it has nothing to fear from the United States. Moreover, China has wished now for several years that the United States act more manfully against the Soviet Union. Under the circumstances, "see Vietnam has its eye on economic aid—both American and Chinese—some economically trying to feed its own people and nourish its own industrial and military plans; not from the Soviet Union—whose imperialism it has reason to fear; but from the United States—which is so used to magnanimous enterprises, and so unused to exacting a quid pro quo.

Speaking of which, 3) we find ourselves, as so often before, slavishly asking for something which should have been ours as a matter of course. The names of 800 Americans missing in action, together with any information as to their whereabouts, living or dead. It surpasses the imagination of decent men that the government of North Vietnam should continue to deny 800 families in the United States data so precious for them, so meaningless for the North Vietnamese. But when they see one, and they are plucking this one for all it is worth; so much so that we now read routine reports about how we are demanding just this as a precondition to "talks": read, aid. We should, then, agree to extend diplomatic recognition in return for all of the information about the missing in action; and thus draw the curtain finally on that awful war. But economic aid? It should be limited to volunteering copies of the Declaration of Independence or the United Nations Declaration on Human Rights. And copies, as many as desired, of Henry Kissinger's "Economics in One Lesson," which is worth billions in economic aid.

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Protesters against nuclear power hurling objects at police in Brokdorf, Germany.

Attack on A-Site Repulsed in W. Germany

BRUNNEN, West Germany, Nov. 14 (Reuters).—Police used tear gas and baton to break up a demonstration of about 1,000 protesters, used to bridge a road around a nuclear power plant.

The police said they did not know the number of casualties, but Red Cross officials reported that at least 50 people were hurt.

The demonstrators had come from a nearby rally at which 25,000 persons protested plans for the power station. Work has begun on the 1,800-megawatt plant at this Elbe River village

about 50 kilometers northwest of Hamburg.

The rally had begun with a religious service at which four clergymen backed pleas by the rally organizers that the protesters refrain from violence. Most demonstrators heeded the pleas.

But many militants, described by police as "fringe anarchists," had arrived with shields, helmets, gas masks and heavy rainwear. They began their onslaught with a hail of stones.

Despite Yugoslav Protest

Austria Holds a Nationwide Language Census

VIENNA, Austria, Nov. 14 (Reuters).—Austria took part in a controversial language census, part of an all-party plan to settle the minority and German-speaking Austrians.

The Slovenes have received vigorous backing from Yugoslavia, which warned Austria yesterday in the latest of a series of sharp diplomatic notes that the census was likely to damage their relations.

The Vienna government's main problem is a treaty promise to put up dual-language signposts in mixed-population areas.

In 1972, when Chancellor Bruno Kreisky's government ordered that the signposts should be put up they were torn down by German-language nationalists.

To obtain all-party support for a renewed attempt to replace the signposts, Mr. Kreisky agreed to rightist demands from the German-language majority that the Slovene minority should be counted first.

The Slovenes claim their language is spoken by up to 50,000 people in southern Carinthia, while their German nationalist opponents say the total is only 10,000. The minority says it is resisting pressures to assimilate with the German speakers.

Tension has risen with a series of bomb attacks. A goods train narrowly escaped derailment near

Klagenfurt on Thursday after a blast damaged the railway line. The police linked the bomb with an earlier blast that shattered a monument to World War II Yugoslav partisans.

Fear of Future Claims
German-language nationalists say they fear a possible future territorial claim by Yugoslavia if the Slovenes are granted dual-language signs across the province. Yugoslav troops occupied the area at the end of both World Wars.

The Belgrade government has renounced all territorial claims to Carinthia but says it has the right to back the Slovene campaign because it is a co-signatory of the 1955 state treaty.

The census calls for all Austrians over the age of 14 to go to polling stations and fill in a form indicating their mother tongue.

The results, which will be worked out centrally by the National Statistics Office, will not be known until January at the earliest.

Chancellor Kreisky has denied that the census is a violation of the state treaty, declaring that the results will only be used for guidance, not as the final basis for granting minority rights.

Greenlanders Are Emerging From Their Ice-Bound Isolation

By Colin Narbrough

GODTHAAB, Greenland, Nov. 14 (Reuters).—Greenlanders have emerged from their ice-bound isolation and now enjoy many luxuries from tropical foods to pirated color television.

Since the former colony became a province of Denmark in 1958, an advanced technical and telecommunications revolution has completely altered its way of life.

There are only about 200 kilometers of road in the whole 2,700-kilometer-long island in the North Atlantic, but helicopter and regular flights to Copenhagen bring in delicacies such as mangoes and passion fruit to people whose staple food used to be blubber.

Automatic dial phones and telecommunications to the outside world have also given a new dimension to life here.

Cable TV

In recent years, Greenlanders have been able to enjoy the added pleasure of color cable television provided by a cooperative that secretly records Danish, Swedish and West German networks and files the tapes to Greenland.

Although a few dog sleds and kayaks, the traditional Eskimo transport, still exist, they have been replaced by the snowmobile and the fiberglass motorboat.

Rough terrain and lack of roads severely restrict the usefulness of wheeled vehicles, but traffic in the bigger towns, like Godthaab, the capital, could almost be described as busy.

A Danish taxi driver, resident in Godthaab for four years, commented that business was so good that he had just bought himself a new Mercedes-Benz after starting out with nothing.

"Greenlanders do not buy cars themselves, but they certainly like riding taxis. I've got customers who ride up and down town all day. It's not expensive either.

because there is really nowhere to drive to," he said.

The center of settlement since the white man came to Greenland has always been the trading station, now largely replaced by the supermarket.

Nowadays the choice of goods, even in the smaller towns, rivals European supermarkets.

The supermarket in the west coast fishing town of Sukkertoppen (population 3,000) sells a variety of fruits and vegetables, none of which grow here.

But while displaying fresh mangoes from Kenya, Israeli

oranges and passion fruit from the Caribbean, the store also has Greenland specialties, reindeer meat and seal blubber.

Radio Greenland, the local network, plays a central role in the emerging national awareness of the Greenlanders, who are scheduled for home rule by the end of the decade.

Firm Ideas

The chief of Radio Greenland, Finn Lynge, a Catholic priest and native Greenlandic, said: "We believe in catering to all-round taste as our charter says we should. We broadcast about

10 hours a day and about 50 per cent of that is music."

"All newscasts are made in both Danish and Greenlandic but other cultural programs are about 70 per cent Greenlandic," he said.

Father Lynge said that the radio has pressed the provincial council for some time to start TV services, but so far without success.

At present cable TV is operating in all the main population centers by cooperative organizations that use the pirated tapes. "This is technically illegal, but

court procedures are long and complicated and Greenland judges often interpret things in their own particular way. As things look now, it is unlikely that anyone will try to stop it," Father Lynge said.

"One problem is that they are not subtitled in Greenlandic, which is a nuisance for most people here. A study group was sent to Finland to look into how the Finns manage to fit their strange, extended words onto the TV screen. The Eskimo language has something of the same trouble," he said.

Confident Portuguese Reds End Congress

By Marvinne Howe

LISBON, Nov. 14 (NYT).—The Portuguese Communist party today concluded its national congress in its role as a revolutionary vanguard and determined to regain lost ground.

Scarcely a year after suffering serious defeats, the Communist party has demonstrated its resilience and again appears to be a major factor on the Portuguese political scene.

"The party is strong, united and confident," Portuguese Communist leader Alvaro Cunhal asserted in his closing speech. "Democracy cannot be built in Portugal without the Communist party and much less against it."

Mr. Cunhal, 63, was unanimously re-elected party secretary-general and dominated the four-day congress. It put an end to rumors that Mr. Cunhal, who is known as a Stalinist, would be put aside with honors and replaced by a younger, "more European" leader.

The 1,200 delegates to the congress also elected an enlarged, 90-member Central Committee of 54 effective members and 36

substitutes. The 22 effective members and 14 substitutes of the former Central Committee were all elected as full members of the new panel.

In his report to the congress, Mr. Cunhal had stressed the need to broaden the party leadership and bring in more young persons, workers and women. The congress failed to meet his demands on women.

The average age of the members of the new Central Committee is 44.7, compared to 48 for the old panel, and representation by workers and employees has been increased to 73.5 per cent of the total, compared to 63.9 per cent previously. But the number of women in the party's leadership remains low, only six.

According to Mr. Cunhal's detailed report on the party's structure, it now claims 115,000 members and 7,000 committees, making it the largest, best-structured party in Portugal. The Socialists, who have been the dominant force in all the recent elections, claim only 94,000 members.

The congress today approved a lengthy political resolution that is essentially an endorsement of

the party's policy for the last 2 1/2 years—since the overthrow of the right-wing dictatorship brought with it legitimacy—and guidelines for future action.

There was practically no criticism of the party leadership for last year's reversals. In fact, there was no indication that the Communists had come close to dominating the centers of power in the spring of last year, only to be driven out of the key posts in the administration, military, press and even some labor unions.

Reaffirming its revolutionary mission as "the vanguard of the working classes," the congress proclaimed the Communist party's principal and immediate tasks to be:

- To reinforce workers' control in industry to prevent capitalist recovery.
- To defend positions already won by farmworkers under the agrarian reform program and force continued land expropriations under the law.
- To fight for the unity of the labor union movement to prevent the return of big landowners and monopolies.
- To try in next month's municipal elections to counter the at-



Alvaro Cunhal

tempts by reactionary forces to regain power.

Mr. Cunhal also reaffirmed the party's hard line on international relations. In particular, he asserted that the Italian-style Eurocommunism "doesn't suit the Portuguese reality." He made a point of expressing gratitude to East European countries—especially the Soviet Union, East Germany and Bulgaria—for their support during the "complex process of the Portuguese revolution."

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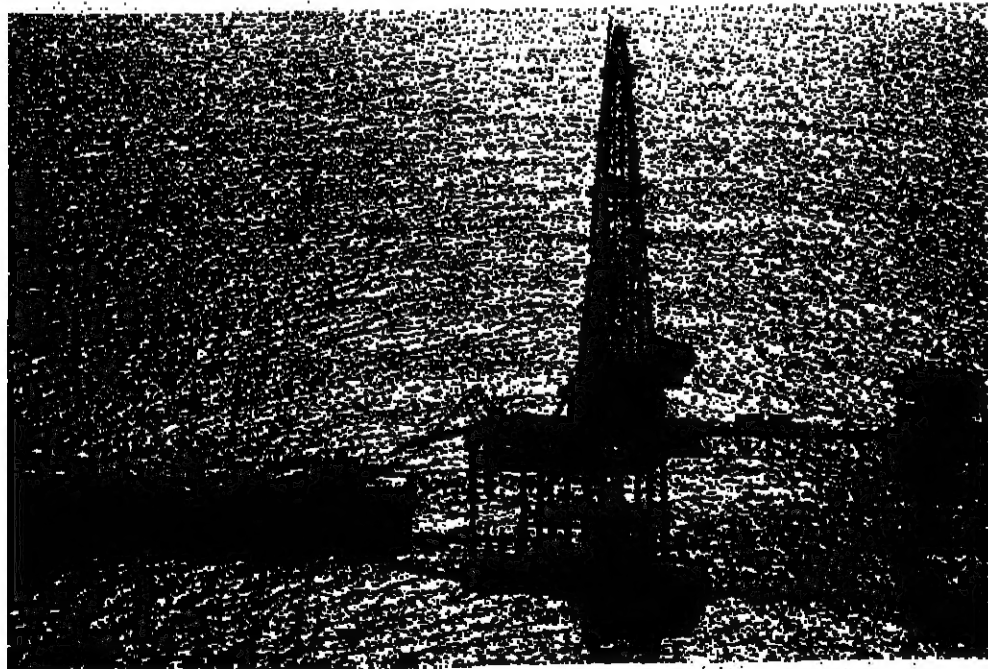
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Kennedy-Congress Ties Reviewed for Clues to Carter's Performance

By David E. Rosenbaum
WASHINGTON (NYT)—Searching for clues about what is likely to happen in Jimmy Carter's administration, political analysts here are reviewing the relationship between President John Kennedy and Congress in the early 1960s.

There are, to be sure, a number of striking parallels. But there have been significant changes in Congress in the last decade and they appear in many instances to outweigh the similarities between the situation faced by Kennedy and that which Mr. Carter will face when he takes office in January.

Mr. Carter will assume the presidency, as Kennedy did 15 years ago, after several years of a government divided between a Republican president and a Democratic Congress, a division that led to paralysis in many areas of governmental policy.

Like Mr. Carter, Kennedy was committed to a sweeping legislative program to institute fundamental changes in U.S. society. Although Kennedy had some successes, most notably in obtaining from Congress sharp increases in spending for defense and space exploration, his major proposals on social policy were stymied. Civil-rights laws, health care for the elderly, a tax reduction and education aid, to name several important initiatives, were blocked by Congress and were not enacted until after Kennedy's death.

New Generations

Mr. Carter will have to confront some of the same problems Kennedy had. He is part of a new generation of Democratic politicians and is viewed with some skepticism by the party's old guard in Congress. He was elected by an eyelash and his presence at the head of the Democratic ticket hardly seems to have been a factor in the election of a heavily Democratic Congress, meaning that there are few in Congress who owe him a political debt.

However, there are vast differences between the Congress of 1961 and the Congress of today and most of those differences appear likely to work in Mr. Carter's favor.

First and foremost, the prevailing ideology in Congress today is moderate-to-conservative, in line with Mr. Carter's own views. When Kennedy took office, Congress was dominated by a conservative coalition of Republicans and Southern Democrats.

In part, the change came about because of the departure of most of the powerful Southern committee chairmen who held the reins of Congress in the early 1960s. Among them were Sen. Richard Russell of Georgia, Robert Kerr of Oklahoma and Harry Byrd of Virginia, and Rep. Howard Smith of Virginia. Carl Vinson of Georgia and Wilbur Mills of Arkansas.

Even among back-benchers, the Dixiecrat element in Congress is rapidly becoming extinct. Race is no longer the overriding issue that it used to be. And, in every election in the last decade, more and more of the old-line Southerners have been replaced by moderates and even liberals.

Less Hostility

In the few cases where there are still strongholds of Southern conservatism—Sen. Russell Long of Louisiana and James Eastland of Mississippi and Reps. George Malone of Texas and James Whitton of Mississippi, for instance—Mr. Carter's own Southern background could reduce the hostility.

Moreover, there is a different breed of leadership in Capitol Hill today. By one count, the night of the late Sen. Rayburn of Texas, the speaker of the House, who supported Kennedy on some matters but undermined him on others.

Rep. Thomas O'Neill Jr. of Massachusetts, who is virtually certain to become speaker next year, has neither the personal political strength of Rayburn nor the will to oppose Mr. Carter. Rep. O'Neill is primarily a party man who has seldom strayed from the official Democratic line.

The present Senate majority leader is the new Congress, Robert Byrd of West Virginia, has had his own share of years but has not been a vocal partisan Democrat in the past few years.

Great Changes

Finally, there have been enormous changes in congressional procedures designed to make Congress less obstructive.

Kennedy's first battle in Congress was over control of the House Rules Committee, which in those days held away over every piece of legislation in the House and which was dominated by a small group of conservatives who stood against the Kennedy legislative program. Kennedy eventually won the fight, but the change was so intense that it threatened the liberal-conservative axis and made accommodation difficult for the rest of the Kennedy presidency.

Today, the House Committee is an arm of the Democratic leadership in the House. It still must approve legislation for floor action, but it is no longer held in respect by the House.

Another important change in procedure made all committee chairmen in the House subject

at the start of every Congress to election by the caucus of all House Democrats. Nowadays, a chairman knows that his job is in jeopardy if he is not responsive to the will of the majority of Democrats. That knowledge alone should influence the actions of those like Mr. Aaron, chairman of the Appropriations Committee, who are more conservative than most of their Democratic colleagues.

Senate Democrats have adopted similar procedures for electing chairmen. Perhaps even more

significant, the Senate has relaxed its filibuster rule. Kennedy was repeatedly frustrated by the rule that required two-thirds of the senators voting to shut off a debate and bring controversial legislation to a vote. Now, it takes the votes of only 60 senators to invoke cloture.

Measure of Control

All that having been said, it is most unlikely that Congress will merely rubber-stamp the Carter legislative program.

Congress's self-image has gone full circle. When Kennedy took office, the prevailing view on Capitol Hill and elsewhere was that Congress was the primary branch of the government. Between 1964 and 1974, the role of the president ascended and that of Congress declined to the point where nearly all policy was set in the White House. Gradually, in the last few years, Congress has begun to reassert itself and those now in Congress are determined to maintain their prerogatives.

New budget procedures allow Congress a measure of control over government spending and overall economic policy that never existed before. The Watergate inquiries and the investigations of the intelligence agencies gave Congress confidence that not all wisdom lay in the executive branch. The War Powers Act is a guarantee that no president can get the country into a long-term war without congressional sanction.

In addition, some of Mr. Carter's asserted intentions—government reorganization and tax reform, to name two—strike at the heart of the congressional establishment. It will require a good deal of negotiation and compromise before measures in those areas can be enacted.

One early battle that Mr. Carter will almost certainly have to fight with Congress involves the so-called legislative veto. Increasingly in recent years, Congress has reserved for itself the right to curb specific actions by the president.

For example, under current law, the president has the ability to raise the price of crude oil and to approve the sale of military equipment abroad. But if Congress disapproves of any step by the president in those matters, it can, by majority vote, block the action and the president has no further recourse. Such restrictions cut so deeply into traditional executive authority that no president can allow them to stand without a fight.

The membership turnover in Congress cannot be ignored. Only 23 senators and 100 representatives in the new Congress were in office when Kennedy was sworn in. Forty senators will be in their first terms and about 150 House members will be in their first terms.

Most of the members of the 95th Congress have served under a Democratic president. For them and the Congress will be a new experience.

Hoping Carter Can Reverse Trend

Scientists Show Growing Concern Over U.S. Enterprise in Research

By Robert Gillette

LOS ANGELES—As the first President-elect since Herbert Hoover in 1929, with formal training as an engineer, Jimmy Carter will take office at a time of general malaise among the half-million research scientists and engineers in the United States.

To be sure, the U.S. research community is better off than it was in the late 1960s and early

1970s, when a combination of stagnating growth in federal support for science and technology, and high inflation, put physicists and aerospace engineers on the unemployment rolls across the country.

Unemployment in the research community is below 1 per cent today, and in the two years of the Ford administration the slump in federal research support has bottomed out and begun a gentle recovery. Federal sup-

port, budgeted at \$23.5 billion this year, is the main sustenance of the American scientific research effort. A recent survey by the National Science Foundation found a continuing undercurrent of concern that the U.S. research enterprise is losing its historic vigor.

In universities and federal laboratories alike, according to the report, there is deep concern that the government is overemphasizing applied research with a potential short-term payoff at the expense of the kind of basic science that wins Nobel Prizes and ultimately determines the ability of U.S. industry to compete in an increasingly technological world.

Innovation Slowed

Industrial research managers, for their part, point to a number of indicators to argue that outdated patent, anti-trust and tax regulations are stifling technological innovation. The decline in fundamental research is also a serious concern in industry.

Whether any president can reverse these trends is open to question. It is far too soon to predict whether Jimmy Carter will develop the kind of special affinity for scientists and other academics that John Kennedy had.

Nevertheless, a number of leading researchers are hopeful that Mr. Carter's background will make him more conversant not only with their problems but with such global issues as energy supply, food, arms control and economic development—all issues in which technology forms a large part of both problem and solution.

Although Mr. Carter does not have an advanced degree, about half his undergraduate education at the Naval Academy was devoted to science, mathematics and engineering courses, and he spent one semester taking introductory graduate courses in nuclear physics and reactor engineering at Union College in Schenectady, N.Y. This, plus practical experience gained in the Navy, led one commentator in Science magazine, a leading research journal, to conclude that Mr. Carter's self-description as an engineer was "apt enough."

Their Language

In any case, researchers seem generally pleased, whatever their ideological leanings, to have someone moving into the White House who can speak their language.

"It's nice to have a President-elect who's had two years of calculus," observed Lewis Branscomb, a former head of the National Bureau of Standards who now is vice-president and chief scientist of IBM Corp.

Mr. Branscomb, who organized a science advisory group for the Carter campaign, adds that his own contacts with Mr. Carter during the last year left him with the impression that "he's very, very bright, and his experience should give him a better understanding of technology than other recent presidents have had."

Similarly, Harold Brown, the president of the California Institute of Technology and a member of the Carter campaign's science, defense and foreign policy groups, came away convinced that Mr. Carter "is really interested in science and technology."

Important Change

There are, moreover, indications that a Carter administration may bring important changes to the way the government spends its billions on research and development—at least, if comments by the President-elect, published shortly before the election, accurately reflected his views.

In response to questions submitted in writing by two of the largest U.S. scientific organizations—the American Physical Society and the American Chemical Society—Mr. Carter said he foresaw "a great opportunity to rebalance expenditures" as to place more emphasis on basic research and less on large technological development projects.

Besides putting new emphasis on basic research, Mr. Carter said he would give higher priority than the Ford administration had to certain fields of applied research—especially those fields "likely to be of long-term economic importance" or those touching on health, the environment and the nutritional quality of the world's food supplies.



'Study of Baby With Hand Grenade'

3 West German Terrorists Charged With Murders, Bombings

Baader-Meinhof Trial Near End After 18 Months

By Murray Seeger

BONN—Almost 18 months after it began, the tense, sometimes violent trial of leaders of the Baader-Meinhof terrorist gang is dragging to a close in the fortress-like Stuttgart courtroom built for it.

The proceedings of the trial have long since fallen into the columns of routine news in the West German press, and most readers have stopped paying attention to it. Only if the three remaining defendants out of the original five were found not guilty would the case regain the prominence it once held both in West Germany and around the world.

The prosecutor has made his final summation and asked for life sentences for the three remaining defendants, who are charged with murdering four Americans and a German, 54 attempted murders, several bombings and robberies and the formation of an illegal organization.

Defense lawyers will make their summations and then the panel of five Supreme Court judges will retire to consider their verdicts. An announcement is expected about Nov. 1, a year and a half after the trial opened.

Despite the fading of public interest, the Baader-Meinhof trial stands as one of the most important legal proceedings in the postwar history of West Germany.

German Justice

On one hand, the trial has revealed a great deal about the West German system of criminal justice, differentiating the country from Britain and the United States, which provided it with the models for its political system.

On the other hand, the long legal process in Stuttgart has come to symbolize the end of the domestic anarchist terror movement, which had ties both to the Communist world and to the Palestinian terrorists and found its strength in the strong revolution among young Germans felt toward U.S. involvement in the Vietnam war.

There are still occasional bombings in various cities, and strong

security measures are still in force at airports, in public buildings and all over the small capital city of Bonn, but there has been no new group created to replace the Red Army Faction, the original Baader-Meinhof guerrilla group.

"All movements set in motion since have been nothing but a pale imitation of the original hard core, who had always been capable of developing their ideological motifs into strategic plans," Hans Josef Horstmann, chief of internal security for the city of Hamburg, one of the terrorists' favorite action centers, said recently.

Unless another propagandist as provocative as Ulrike Meinhof appears on the scene, the remaining terrorists "will be stuck with a 'Bonnie and Clyde' image—a challenge to the state, a taste for danger, pleasure in inspiring terror, but not a single revolutionary aim," he said.

Miss Meinhof's death in her cell last May, a year after she went on trial, inspired a series of violent demonstrations in different cities. In August, her attorney announced that an international committee would investigate the circumstances of her death, since some of her sympathizers did not believe the official finding of suicide.

Since then, no credible evidence has been offered to suggest anything but what the authorities originally concluded: that the 41-year-old former journalist had become so depressed after four years in jail and so disillusioned that her revolutionary movement never caught fire that she hanged herself.

One of the other original defendants, Holger Meins, died in the same jail in November, 1974, following a hunger strike.

3 Survivors

The three surviving defendants, Andreas Baader, 34, Gudrun Ensslin, 36, and Jan-Carl Raspe, 32, have all suffered physical and mental deterioration and have sat in the courtroom only occasionally during the long, arduous trial.

Outside observers have been highly critical of the legal system for holding the defendants in jail three years before putting them on trial and then consuming another 18 months to conduct the trial.

A defendant in another terrorist trial, in Kaiserslautern, Wolfgang Grumman, was released this week after 4 1/2 years in jail without being convicted of anything. The judges said there was insufficient evidence to hold him on murder and robbery charges, and the remaining count against him, belonging to an illegal organization, called for a maximum of five years in jail.

Since German law contains no provision for requiring a speedy trial or releasing a defendant on bail—the basic habeas corpus right inherent in British and U.S. law—an accused can be held for long periods while evidence against him is collected.

The law presumes the defendants are innocent until proved otherwise but permits public comment by newspapers and public officials that assumes the accused are guilty. There is no provision for raising a mistrial because of adverse publicity or negative public opinion, perhaps because trials are conducted by a panel of career judges and not before a jury.

The Baader-Meinhof defense opened the trial last year with a petition that asserted it was impossible for the accused to get a fair trial in West Germany. The five judges rejected the petition. West German judges take a vigorous role in trials, asking questions of witnesses and attorneys, and therefore become participants as well as umpires, exposing themselves to charges of prejudice.

This participatory role for judges has exposed them to violent tactics by the terrorists.

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One gang member, Klaus Jurenschke, on trial in Kaiserslautern but called to Stuttgart as a defense witness, refused to testify and instead leaped from his seat and knocked Chief Judge Theodor Fritzsche out of his chair.

Another terrorist witness, Werner Hoppe, serving a 10-year sentence in Hamburg, added to the circus atmosphere by telling the judges, "We don't usually talk to people like you, we shoot them."

The Stuttgart court, like most West German courts, has been meeting only three days a week on its normal schedule and has had many recesses. Between the state and defense summations, for instance, a 10-day recess has been called.

Some of the delay has been caused by the judicial system itself and some by the defendants. After the trial opened last year defense lawyers asserted the long time spent in jail by the four defendants had weakened them so much that they could not endure long trial sessions.

A panel of doctors supported the defense contention, but Judge Fritzsche ruled that the trial could proceed without the four present in the courtroom.

He said the defendants had decided to sabotage the trial process as part of their anti-government campaign. They were weak, Judge Fritzsche said, because they had engaged in hunger strikes and other forms of protest in jail, not because they were confined, mostly in solitary cells.

He said the judge was "a complete idiot" and an "imperialist pig." A defense lawyer said the judge had committed "an unbelievable act of oppression."

An appeal of the judge's ruling caused a 30-day recess in the trial.

last fall and ended with a fit in his favor.

Despite the claim of physical weakness, the defendants were able to beat up two of the guards in the same period before another trial delay.

Some of the defense is also because participants in gang campaigns by not attending them in court but by coordinating outside acts by supporters.

The defendants have not denied the basic evidence presented by the state but have argued their case on the contention that their actions were political and therefore not covered by criminal statutes.

After refusing to give testimony for many months, like his defendants, Baader last July declared the gang was "an illegal guerrilla group, a little not started up the great revolutionary armed force."

"We have learned that it comes from the end of a he added.

A defense lawyer, Axel A. said the group saw itself "as of the international liberation struggle against imperialism, against class war in West many."

One of the gang's prime targets was the U.S. military presence in West Germany. Four U.S. soldiers were killed in 1972 in bombing attacks at military headquarters in Heidelberg, Frankfurt. The fifth man charged against the gang, that of a policeman killed at a bank holdup.

Anti-U.S. Attacks

The attacks against U.S. installations were asserted to be retaliation for U.S. actions in Vietnam. At one point, Schiffrin, a defense attorney, said that former President Richard Nixon and other U.S. leaders called to testify so that it could be established that the Baader-Meinhof campaign had force Washington to end its involvement in Vietnam.

Instead of by a civilian of Mr. Schiffrin said, the gang members should be tried by a military tribunal, since they had engaged in "partisan warfare" as defined by international law. They were "prisoners of war," he said.

Prosecutor Heinrich W. disagreed, as did the panel judges, since West Germany is not involved in the Vietnam war. "We live in peace, and must be dealt with in this country, what it really is," Mr. W. said.

The Baader-Meinhof gang originated with university at war groups in the 1960s and turned to terrorist tactics when members found their political activities failed to change West German society.

A talented writer who star her career by analyzing social issues, Miss Meinhof evolved through a period of Communist party activity to terrorism, including a course in bombing a weapons taught at a Palestinian camp in Lebanon.

She led an attack on a Bar in 1970 to free Baader, and they went underground for 5 years of violent activity, culminating with their arrests in 1974.

Summing up the evidence against the remaining defendant Mr. Wunder said, "These three people were not capable of creating a revolution. They lived in dream world and had no chance as terrorists in this country."



HIS HONOR—Master Mariner Sir Robert Gillett, the new Lord Mayor of London, waves hand during parade.

Los Angeles Times

Los Angeles Times

Country Is Shaking Off the Bonds Left by Franco; The Economic Situation Is Difficult, but Not Critical

Day Is Now Opened to Full Role in EEC

PRID, (IST):—With the death of Generalissimo Franco and the gradual show of indications that his regime may move toward democracy, the way is now open for it eventually become a member of the EEC.

On Franco died in September 1975 to have five political his shot by firing squads killing policemen, he undaunted the fiercest of criticism he EEC suspended its trade relations with Spain. "Cut off stage, his outlook and his one man is trying to \$3 million Spaniards from the world," remarked J. Chaves, EEC commissioner for the Socialist party at the time.

With the establishment of democracy under King Juan Carlos last November and the government promises to bring into line with other Western European countries, the EEC aid negotiations.

cultural interests. The offer is to create a free trade industrial zone and an improvement in the situation of agricultural exports until such time as Spain is a full member. Spain in effect would have to reduce her 12-per-cent tariffs to zero and The Six their 3 per cent, which Spain says is in line with General Giscard's offer. Spain's delegation accepts with the understanding that free trade for industrial exports is but with the condition that it can control it if the country's agricultural exports do not reach the same monetary level.

The delegation argues that the Italian orange and the Dutch potato will get better treatment than the equivalent Spanish products. Spain would prefer a simple modification of the 1970 agreement with better agricultural conditions.

Italy in particular is opposed to granting Spain any further agricultural concessions and the powerful French agricultural lobby sees its interests threatened by Spain. This was clearly outlined in a confidential report by the French National Center of Young Agriculturalists in May, entitled "Spain: A Shock for Europe." The odd incident when Spanish trucks carrying oranges over the French border have been overturned shows the feelings of French farmers.

Public opinion is strongly behind Spain going into the EEC. The entry date was put at 1980 by the last foreign minister, Jose Maria Arellano, who worked tirelessly for the European cause. This date is considered optimistic and will probably be revised to 1981.

On the political front there are inevitably disagreements about just how democratic Spain is going to be. In September a delegation of opposition politicians went to Strasbourg to complain about the wording of a resolution proposed by the Council of Europe on Spain's present political situation. The opposition said that basic freedoms are still denied; that the government has not taken the opposition's objections

taken the opposition's objections into account, and that the culmination of the transition, controlled by the government, will not necessarily be a true democracy. Socialists, Christian Democrats and liberals succeeded in getting the council to tone down its favorable resolution, which said that democratic freedoms must be guaranteed before elections take place.

The business class is getting keyed up for entry, viewing the prospect of international competition as a new business opportunity.

Spain's exports to the United States represented 34 per cent of all exports abroad compared with 25 per cent in 1973—the last year regarded as “normal” because of the oil crisis, which has badly affected the country's economic recovery.

the entry of Denmark, Britain and Ireland into EC in 1973, creating The Spain signed a protocol which maintained the gun and temporarily excluded the new three from the s which Spain gives to the 1-8%.

At the beginning of next year, riffs of Denmark, Ireland and Great Britain will have to fight into line with those six and this is going to Spain. Last year Great Britain's fifth most important supplier and her largest customer, almost 40% of its agricultural produce. Now Great Britain joined the EC has tended to look at the EEC as a supplier of agricultural produce than because of the obvious disadvantages. In last year Spain's agricultural exports to Great Britain totalled £130 million more than its agricultural exports to

Issue of Spain's agricultural exports is the sticky point, particularly as Spain argues that recent EEC offer to her will nullify her important agri-

By Harry Debelius

MADRID (IHT).—Spain's newly appointed first vice-premier, Lt. Gen. Manuel Gutiérrez Mellado, recently said that the situation of the Spanish economy "is difficult, although not so critical as some prophets would have us believe."

But there are serious differences of opinion at the highest levels of government, as well as among economists, about the extent of and the remedy for Spain's economic ills. The second vice-premier, Alfonso Osorio, told the Spanish nation in a televised speech Oct. 8, "It would be inadmissible to hide the fact that the Spanish economy is in grave condition."

He pointed out that the country is suffering from a growing inflation, uncertainty and lack of confidence among investors, trade deficits, a negative balance of payments and increasing foreign indebtedness. In Mr. Osorio's opinion, the solution to the problem is "a policy of economic stability in the broadest sense, which also includes measures of stimulation and reactivation."

For Gen. Gutiérrez, the solution is simply a question of everyone's doing his duty. In an interview published Oct. 23 by the semi-official news agency Rie— the same interview in which he said the situation is "not so critical"—he said:

"I don't think it will be possible for the nation to get ahead unless each and every one of us is determined to render the maximum in our job and to fulfill our obligations of all kinds to the government."

Premier Adolfo Suarez thinks the answer is political. He said in a speech broadcast nationwide Sept. 10:

"There cannot be a reactivation or economic stability until the political doubts which are affecting the country have been cleared up. This is one more point which shows us the interrelation between political and economic processes, as well as another vital reason obliging us to undertake the important operation of our political reform with clarity, speed and firmness, at the same time reorganizing the economy." There are differences, too, about what "measures of stimulation and reactivation" should be applied.

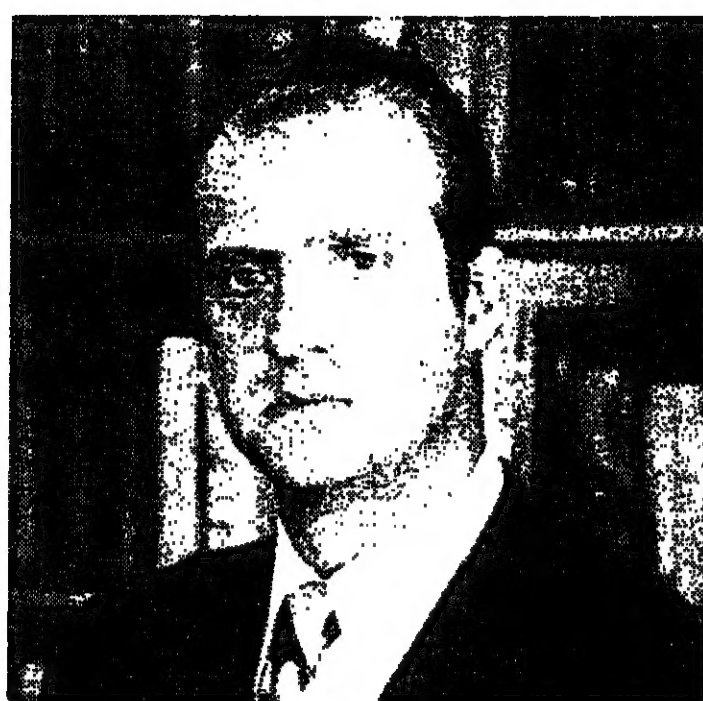
It was only at the end of October that the disagreement between Finance Minister Eduardo Carriles and the governor of the Bank of Spain, Jose Maria Lopez de Letona, about the expansion of credit was resolved in favor of the governor of the Bank of Spain. Mr. Lopez de Letona's announcement that credit will be expanded in this final quarter of

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Premier Adolfo Suarez



King Juan Carlos

Bank Optimistic on Foreign Trade Future

MADRID (IHT).—Spain's foreign trade picture is not exactly rosy, but there are ways of making the statistics look encouraging if you are optimistic, as the Banco Hispano Americano demonstrated here recently.

According to a study carried out by that bank, the value of Spanish exports from January through August increased by 12 per cent with respect to the last eight months of 1975, and imports grew by less than 2 per cent during the "first eight months of 1976 compared with the last eight months of 1975.

A bulletin announcing the results of the bank's study added, "The growth of nonagricultural exports reflects the robustness of the upsurge in exports. All things considered, the evolution of the foreign trade sector seems to indicate a slight improvement, in contrast to the deterioration of the two preceding years."

Curiously, the Bank of Bilbao, working with the same figures, developed a much less optimistic analysis. That bank adopted the more customary procedure of contrasting the first eight months of this year with the same period last year (that is, January-August, 1976, compared to January-August, 1975) and came up with the conclusion that imports had increased by nearly 30 per cent while exports had grown by only slightly more than 19 per cent.

Regardless of how the statistics are interpreted, it is clear that Spain's foreign trade deficit of 389,833 million pesetas was nearly 20 per cent greater than it was for the same eight-month period of the preceding year.

This supplement was prepared and written by Harry Debelius and William Chislett.

The peseta was worth 68.385 to the dollar on Friday.



Vineyards stretch for miles around the sherry center, Jerez, in the southwestern part of the country.

By William Chislett

MADRID (IHT).—"All is tied up, well tied up," said Generalissimo Francisco Franco some time before he died; and now that he is dead, ending a regime which lasted 30 years, his supporters and his enemies are trying to unravel the intricate knots of his dictatorship.

King Juan Carlos, the dictator's 38-year-old successor, committed to establishing a constitutional monarchy, is himself caught in these knots—knowing full well, as he said with some irony the day he was sworn in as Spain's first king since 1931, that it is impossible to understand the contemporary political situation in Spain without referring to Franco.

When the dictator died almost exactly a year after he had won a five-week battle with death, many were the misguided predictions that Spain would be plunged into another civil war. This is the last thing the people want, over 65 per cent of whom belong to the "silent" post civil war generation. But nevertheless political violence, perpetrated by extremists at both ends of the country's incredibly confusing political spectrum, shows that Spain's slow march to democracy is fraught with dangers. To date more than 40 people have died in political violence, including those shot by the police in demonstrating against the army, and pointing out that this number is far greater than the number of deaths in neighboring Portugal, which has had a revolution.

Were Spain to undergo a Portuguese-style revolution, which is most unlikely, there would be a bloodbath, for, as Foreign Minister Marcelino Oreja aptly pointed out in an interview, one of the differences between Spain and Portugal is that in Portugal matadors do not kill bulls, but in Spain they do.

The extreme left in such organizations as the Basque separatist movement ETA, which believes in using violence to achieve home rule for the Basque country, is aiming at creating a pre-revolutionary situation. The extreme right aims at creating sufficient chaos in its attacks on "subversive" bookshops and by beating up people it doesn't like to produce a backlash and a mili-

The armed forces, the main pillar of the Franco regime, are keeping ominously quiet while the country's bitter ideological struggle continues. Forever adding

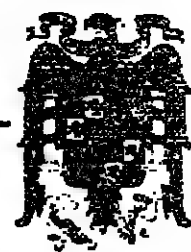
ge continues: "Forever priding themselves under Franco on their so-called pristine neutrality, which meant support for his regime, the armed forces now find themselves in the strange position of sitting back and watching the dismantling of the dictatorship, to the obvious anger of rightist generals who would dearly like to intervene and once again raise the banner of the national 'bull-war'." "We need a

thougnst civil war "crusade." Premier Adolfo Suárez fired his Vice-Premier, Lt. Gen. Fernando de la Puente, and his Minister of Defense, Gen. Adolfo Madrid in September because he was too approachable by the right. Mr. Suárez, Europe's youngest premier, replaced him with the more liberal Lt. Gen. Gutiérrez Mellado, a close friend of the King's, whose appointment was generally welcomed by most of the opposition. Lt. Gen. Gutiérrez achieved a remarkable turnaround in the armed forces' intransigent stand when he said last month that he was ready to enter into dialogue with the rebels. But he added that he was not prepared to allow any more fratricidal fights and that "Spain is for all Spaniards."

The other change, although not so noticeable, has been in the Catholic Church. The church became divided long before Franco died. Toward the end of his rule, even the traditional hierarchy began to speak out, albeit carefully, against his one-party system. In return for the church's support of the "crusade" in the Civil War, a Concordat was signed in 1953 which gave the church a privileged position and enabled Franco to try to control the progressive tendencies. Dissident clergymen

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(Continued on Page 10.)



The Economic Situation Is Difficult, but Not Critical

(Continued from Page 3.)
 year is an indication that his
 won out.

though the bank governor is
 noted that monetary policy is
 the only measure available
 regarding businesses in the
 crisis, he apparently also
 that a mere lack of liquidity
 is not a reason for busi-
 ness failure on a large scale.

Luis Coronel de Palma, the
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Confusion
 are a little wonder that the
 ge. Spain's is confused
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 government officials ad-
 a plethora of "solutions."
 of them contradictory,
 and unemployment keep
 up.

a televised interview, Indus-
 trial Minister Carlos Perez de
 a predicted last month that
 Spanish economy will grow
 2.5 per cent this year.
 Madrid economists think
 own that prediction is
 optimistic. The previous official
 was 4 per cent.

with was very slight last
 and the sluggishness of in-
 this year makes many ob-
 servant that production
 is will go high enough to
 even the 2-per-cent goal.
 errors, until a solution or
 one is found, whether polit-
 ical, economic, or both, there
 is even much hope of a
 recovery growth in the GNP.

Inflation
 of the biggest bugaboo of
 economy is inflation, which
 is to be headed for 20 per
 cent this year. Inflation has
 eroded the value of the
 peseta, but then it is any

resolution to the Spanish au-
 thorities-inflation is also still
 taking big bites out of what used
 to be more stable currencies such
 as the pound sterling.

Of the 16 major foreign cur-
 rencies, six failed to gain ground
 against the peseta in the period
 between Feb. 9 (when the peseta
 was devalued) and the second
 week in June, according to the
 statistical services of the Banco
 Hispano Americano.

This means that, while the
 rate of inflation in Spain in the
 second quarter of this year was
 about double the average of the
 other member countries of the
 Organization for Economic Co-
 operation and Development, the
 value of Spain's currency dropped in
 a lesser proportion. Weaker
 currencies included, notably, the
 pound, the French franc and the
 lira.

The competitiveness of Spanish
 exports, in terms of sale prices
 in dollars, was reduced by nearly
 6 per cent in the February-
 June period, in the estimate of
 the Banco Hispano Americano.

The analysis by the bank
 stated, "The prospects for the
 second half of 1976 point toward
 a progressive deterioration of the
 competitiveness of Spanish prod-
 ucts in foreign markets. Con-
 sumer prices of Spain's principal
 trading partners will go up by
 about 3 per cent in what remains
 of the year. The Spanish cost-
 of-living index will probably rise
 by between 9 and 10 per cent in
 the second semester.

"If these predictions come true,
 Spanish products will be 11 per
 cent more expensive by the end
 of the year than they were im-
 mediately after the February
 devaluation."

Rumors Denied

Rumors that the peseta would
 be devalued for a second time
 this year began circulating regu-
 larly in the summer and con-
 tinued in the fall. But as late
 as this month, such rumors were
 being officially denied. Never-
 theless, the national weekly
 Guadiana claimed in mid-October
 that a 15 to 20-per-cent
 devaluation was "inevitable and
 imminent."

According to Guadiana, "The
 imperious need to increase ex-
 ports calls for such a measure,
 which should be accompanied by
 decisions regarding investment

and financing of production."
 The magazine article, entitled
 "On the Brink of Devaluation,"
 quoted an unidentified high Com-
 merce Ministry official as say-
 ing:

"The increasing deterioration
 of our commercial balance with
 foreign countries will force the
 government to take this step
 sooner or later, but probably be-
 fore the end of the year. Now,
 when must be determined is the
 extent to which the devaluation
 will contribute to the inflationary
 process. But nearly all the
 experts feel that the deficit, at
 the level which it has reached,
 is more of an inflationary factor
 than a devaluation would be.
 There are still a few calculations
 to be made, and above all one
 has to wait for the proper psy-
 chological moment. But the op-
 tion looks clearer all the time."

Guadiana also quotes Luis
 Osorio Ugarte, president of
 the Businessmen's Council of
 Vizcaya, one of Spain's leading
 industrial provinces, as follows:

"There is a great deal of dis-
 cussion going on now about the
 advantages and disadvantages of
 devaluation, but what seems plain
 is that a devaluation is generally
 nothing more than the conse-
 quence of the kind of economic
 development which we are seeing
 now; that is, it is proof that
 consumption has outstripped the
 possibilities of a country. I can
 tell you one thing: Without a
 shadow of a doubt, the party is
 not real. Therefore, there is no
 advantage in maintaining it to
 the bitter end, because if we do
 we will wake up one day and
 find ourselves caught in a South
 American-type inflation-devalua-
 tion cycle. If we want to export,
 we have to act as soon as possible
 regarding the parity of the peseta,
 and at the same time take steps
 to break the inflationary cycle."

Indicators

Little hope was offered by the
 traditional economic indicators
 by autumn. The unemployment
 figure, for instance, was un-
 officially estimated to be about
 800,000 (out of a labor force of
 some 11 million) and headed to-
 ward the million mark before the
 end of the year.

Political parties, predictably,
 were highlighting the increasing
 unemployment in an effort to
 discredit the government in these
 times of transition. Yet it is
 doubtful that any of the parties,
 if they had been in power in-
 stead of Mr. Suarez's government,
 could have done better.

Economic pundits here fore-
 see continuing unemployment for
 some time at what would for-
 merly have been considered un-
 acceptable levels.

Spanish businessmen's hopes
 were dashed after signs of re-
 activation appeared briefly and
 weakly in July, then faded. The
 question of trust in the future,
 as Mr. Suarez suggests, is signif-
 icant. His government managed
 to stop the downward slide of the
 Madrid stock market late last
 month, although there was no
 sign of real recovery and no
 guarantee that the slide might
 not start again. By engaging in
 active dialogue with leaders of
 opposition groups, Mr. Suarez
 gave at least a medium-term im-
 pression of political stability as
 a basis for economic stability.

Exports Lagging

A major problem, full of un-
 predictability, was the balance of
 payments. With exports lagging
 far behind imports as the year
 wore on, with tourism plunging
 and foreign currency reserves
 being drained off by the currency
 market, there was not a great
 deal of optimism, even in govern-
 ment circles.

Much depended on the ability
 of the Suarez government to hold
 the line on wages and prices of
 basic necessities, something which
 the previous government had
 failed to do and which Mr. Os-
 orio has promised to do.

What is the government doing
 about all this? A series of eco-
 nomic measures was launched in
 August with special incentives for
 investment in the stock market.
 Two weeks later the government
 announced additional measures,
 including raising the price of so-
 octane gasoline to the equivalent
 of \$1.58 per gallon, increasing
 luxury taxes and death duties,
 and stimulating exports via sales
 incentives and loans to develop-
 ing countries that buy Spanish
 products.

The toughest measures, most of
 them oriented toward cutting
 down on the nation's bill for im-
 ports of crude oil, were announced
 Oct. 8.

Those measures, according to
 Vice-Premier Osorio, can be di-
 vided into five categories: those
 designed to fight inflation, those
 aimed at reducing unemployment
 and reactivating the economy,
 those designed to diminish the
 trade deficit and save energy,
 those intended to increase tax
 revenue and cut down on tax
 fraud, and those planned to hold
 down government expenditures.

Among the starkest anti-infla-
 tion measures was a two-month
 freeze on prices of all goods and
 services to be followed in De-
 cember by the publication of a
 list of fixed prices on certain
 items which will remain in effect
 until 1977. Another was a ceiling

on wage increases which was
 flagrantly violated almost im-
 mediately when employers had to
 deal with a construction strike in
 Bilbao and a public transport
 strike in Madrid.

The largest number of special
 measures in that package deals
 with energy conservation. They
 include premium charges for
 energy used in excess of 90 per
 cent of the amount consumed
 during the previous year; a na-
 tionwide maximum speed limit
 (which went into effect on Nov. 1)
 of 100 kph for cars and 80 kph
 for trucks and buses; restrictions
 on the use of illumination for
 shop windows, advertising signs
 and public monuments; a sur-
 charge on excess electricity used
 by industry, an 11:30 p.m. daily
 sign-off for the national televi-
 sion network, except on Satur-
 days and the eve of holidays;
 and the stimulation of research
 and prospecting to find and de-
 velop other energy sources.

Mr. Osorio said it would be
 "tantamount to collective suicide"
 if Spain took no steps to correct
 the current economic situation,
 using the excuse that political
 reform should come first. But he
 pointed out that the present
 measures are temporary and are
 only intended to pave the way
 for eventual "structural reforms"
 of the Spanish economy once
 "this period of transition in
 which we are living" has passed.

He said the basic criteria taken
 into account by the government
 "in adopting a prudently anti-
 inflationary policy which would
 not have a negative effect on
 reactivation of the economy" were the following:

1. Transition toward a sounder
 economic structure, in order to
 permit a deeper transformation
 of the socio-economic structure.
2. The social consideration that
 the current economic situation
 demands that those who earn
 more should bear more of the
 burden.
3. The economic consideration
 of the need to combine price-
 control measures with a reactiva-
 tion of business, taking maximum
 advantage of the available re-
 sources.

The realistic consideration
 that the measures taken should
 be based on specific and sincere
 recognition that only by a pro-
 cess of political reform, with new
 regulation of the rights to form
 trade unions and to strike, can
 the mechanisms of the socio-
 economic contract enter into play.

The anti-inflationary measures
 he announced included holding
 down wage increases to the same
 percentage as the increase in the
 cost of living (a surprisingly im-
 portant factor, since average fac-
 tory wages have increased by
 about 25 per cent per year for
 the past two years in Spain).

They also included limitations on
 the distribution of dividends by
 companies.

Measures aimed at reactivating
 the economy included "a more
 reasonable use of public invest-
 ments, the acceleration of the
 policy of regional development,
 improving the possibilities of the
 small and medium-sized business,
 and the use of the government's
 faculty for action in monetary
 affairs."

The reactivation policy also in-
 cluded the most controversial
 measure of all—the suspension of
 article 35 of the labor relations
 law. The suspension made it

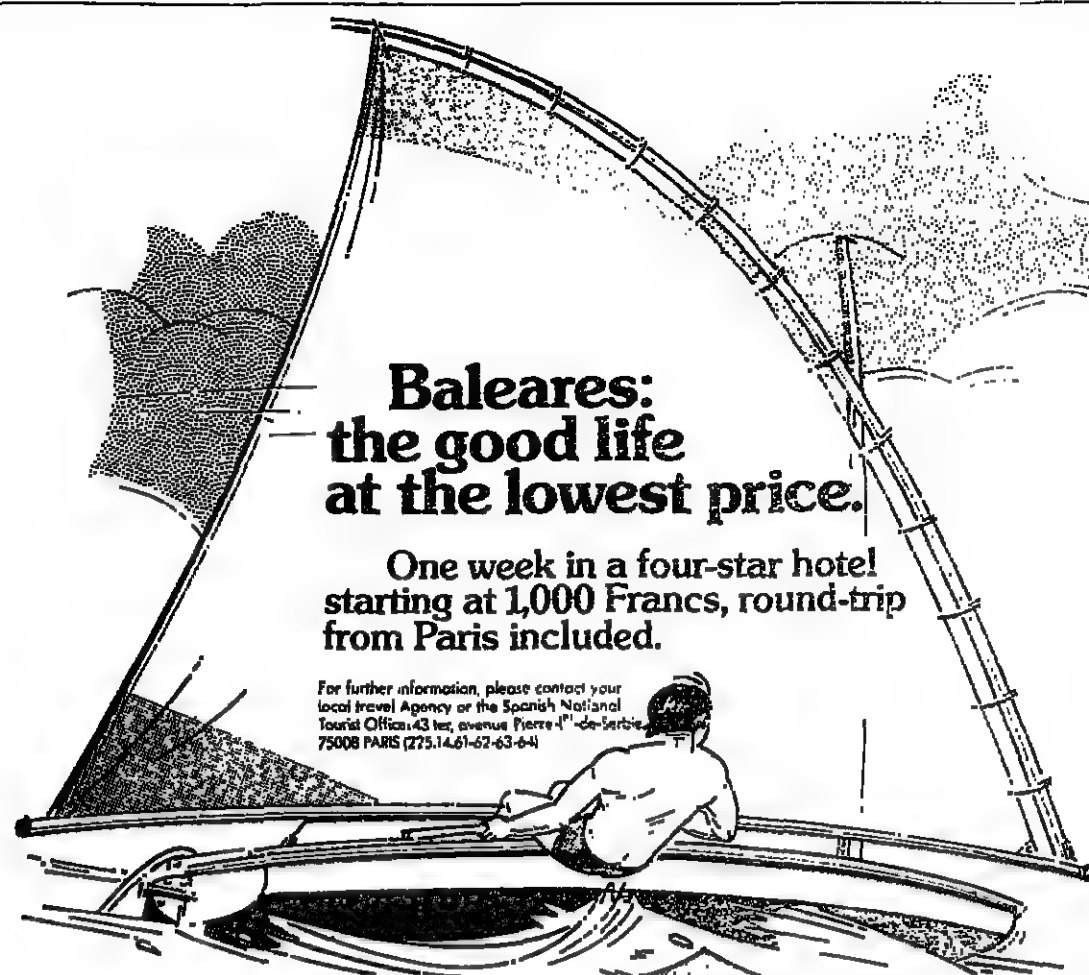
easier for employers to fire work-
 ers, but at the same time it
 made them less reluctant to take
 on new staff.

The minister alluded to "rigor-
 ous measures to reduce the con-
 sumption of energy and to stimu-
 late the conservation of energy,"
 in his speech, but he did not
 specify them. They were an-
 nounced later.

Fiscal measures included an
 announced determination to make
 Spaniards take their income-tax
 payments more seriously in order
 to achieve a fairer distribution of
 income. They included a 10-per-
 cent increase in the basic tax rate

for incomes over 1 million pesetas
 (\$14,825) and "tough measures for
 the repression of tax fraud, be-
 cause (the government) considers
 that it is inadmissible, illicit and
 dishonest for this to go on any
 longer."

Spain's steady, if some-
 times faltering, upward climb
 from the economic cellar since
 the late 1950s deserves recogni-
 tion and must surely be of some
 value in predicting the economic
 future of the country notwith-
 standing political changes. For
 Spain's growth rate over the last
 decade and a half has been sur-
 passed by few other nations



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Bankers Find Going Is Tough

FRID (HET)—Businessmen
 are not the only ones who
 are finding the economy
 in these days; so are bank-

chairman of the board of
 Popular Español, Rafael
 S. told his bank's share-
 holders in a circular letter in
 October. "As the fourth quarter
 of Spain's economic situa-
 tion is much worse
 than what the pessimists
 have thought at the begin-
 ning of the year."

words, of course, merely
 the words of many other
 banks, but they are particu-
 larly important because they are
 coming from a banker, and they
 are not banks suffering
 from a lack of funds.

fact is that as inflation
 is it is expected to top 20
 per cent this year, and business
 the stock market continues
 there is an increasing de-
 for credit, accompanied by
 a reduction in savings
 (in terms).

ording to the letter from
 Termes, private banks in-
 d their loans during the
 nine months of this year by
 1100 pesetas, compared to
 a decrease of only 425 billion
 during the same period.

Credits

the figures are deceptive,
 points out. In terms of
 credits, the credit extend-
 ed the first nine months of
 was worth only 394 bil-
 lion and the credit extended
 the first nine months of
 was worth 401 billion pes-
 etas. In other words, the pur-
 chasing power of the additional
 credit this year was less
 than that of the additional
 credit last year.

partially explains the fact
 businesses find the going
 this year, even with more
 credit. Mr. Termes said that
 a circumstance, the gov-
 ernment will soon "increase the
 by of the system so that
 can considerably expand
 credit to the private sector."
 If in answer to a prayer,
 governor of the Bank of
 José María López de Letona
 said in late October at a
 meeting of financial analysts,
 in the next three months
 will be sufficient liquidity
 enough money for the banks
 and to the requests of indus-

López de Letona added
 bank credit as of last Sept.
 was 370 billion pesetas, or
 15 per cent higher than
 last Jan. 1. By the end
 of the year, he said, Spain's
 credit system will have in-

creased that amount by 327 bil-
 lion pesetas.

Inflation is not the only en-
 emy of good times in Spain. In-
 come from abroad has decreased,
 as a result of waning tourism
 and fewer remittances from
 Spaniards working abroad. Such
 factors whittle away at savings.
 So does the flight of capital.
 Knowledgeable persons estimate
 that about one-quarter of Spain's
 potential investment capital has
 gone to Switzerland over the past
 year, and that this partially ex-
 plains the low rate of investment
 in industry.

Savings

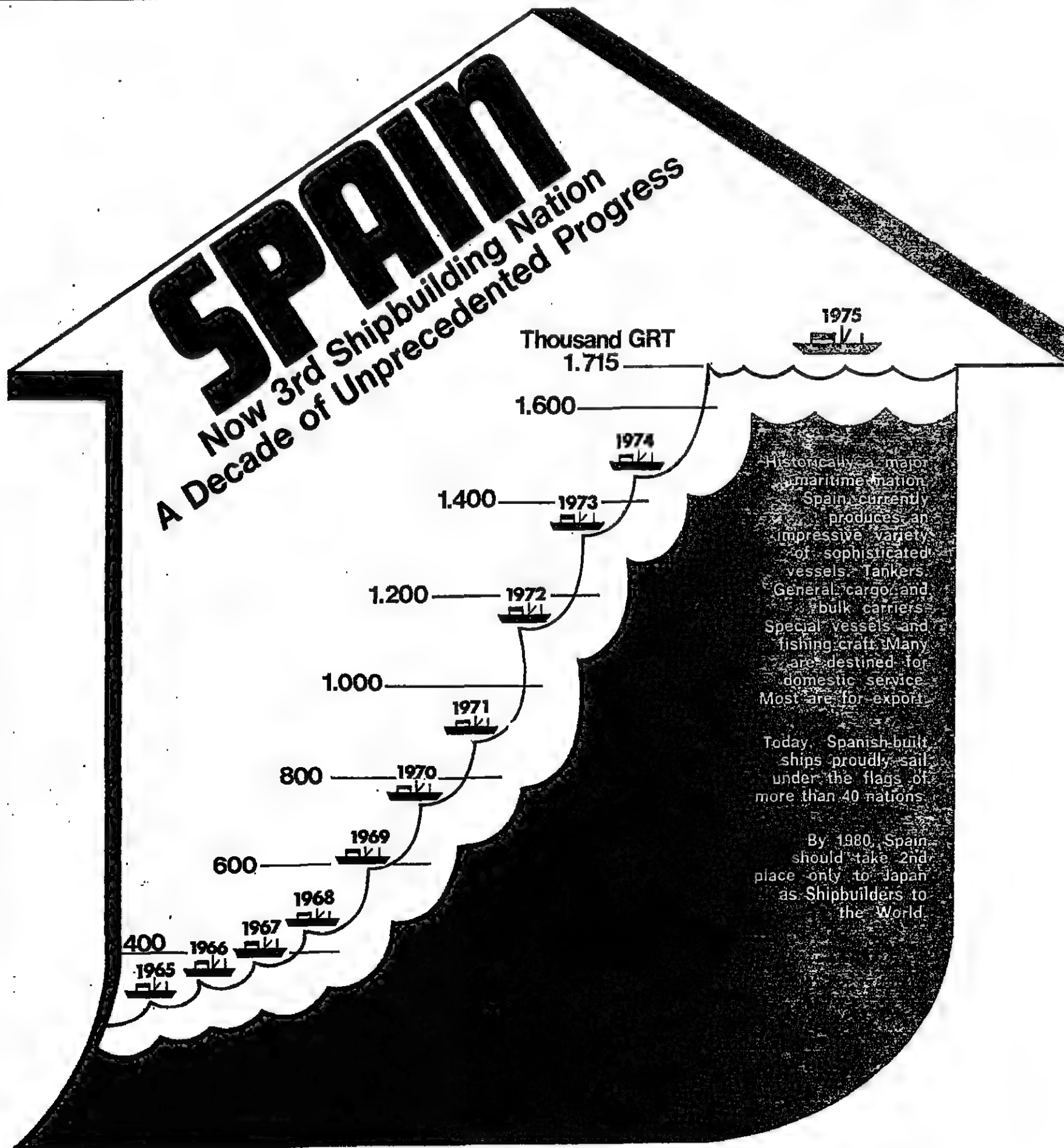
The downward trend in savings
 was evident even before Gen.
 Franco died one year ago. In
 terms of constant pesetas (base:
 Dec. 1974), savings increased by
 19 per cent in 1972, by 13 per cent
 in 1973, by 3 per cent in 1974 and
 by 3 per cent in 1975. This year
 the increase, if there is one, will
 be minimal.

More so than in many other
 countries, it is in the interest
 of the government in this country
 to protect the financial health of
 the private banks, for six of the
 largest banks control an es-
 timated 48 per cent of the na-
 tion's industry and five of them
 hold 46 per cent of the total cap-
 ital and reserves of private
 banks in Spain.

During the nearly four decades
 of the late Gen. Franco's rule,
 there was always a close working
 relationship between the govern-
 ment and the major private
 banks, to the extent that high
 government officials in many
 cases simultaneously held im-
 portant posts in the world of fi-
 nance. That situation has not
 changed.

Nor is the situation expected
 to change rapidly, but competi-
 tion from large foreign banks is
 expected to increase. It has been
 widely reported that the govern-
 ment and the major private
 banks, to the extent that high
 government officials in many
 cases simultaneously held im-
 portant posts in the world of fi-
 nance. That situation has not
 changed.

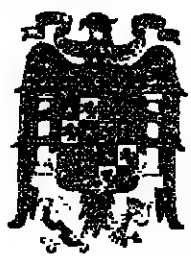
In a major speech on the state
 of the economy, Vice-Premier
 Alfonso Osorio promised in Oc-
 tober that the government would
 "bring interest rates up to date...
 with a view toward more ade-
 quate retribution for savings and
 a more ideal distribution of cred-
 it," but the exact percentage of
 the new rates was not announ-
 ced right away. The basic dis-
 count rate at the time Mr. Osorio
 spoke was 7 per cent, fixed in
 August, 1974.



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الأمم المتحدة



Former Trade Union Restrictions Show Signs of Lifting

MADRID (Herald Tribune)—The issue of reforming Spain's state-run trade union system is as complex and confusing as that of trying to make sense of the maze

of opposition groups. The government has promised to allow greater trade union freedom after 37 years of rigid control, but whether the official structure

will be completely dismantled, as the illegal trade union groups ask, remains to be seen. The "vertical" sindicatos were founded in 1940 on the pattern

of Mussolini's corporations. Each sindicato is made up of everyone in a given branch of production—workers, middle and higher executives and employers—and

only the official sindicato organization is legal.

The aim of the sindicatos is to control the working population through appointment of all leaders from above and to try to get rid of the concept of classes. In practice workers are subject to the state and cannot defend their occupational interests. The purpose of the sindicatos was summed up by Raimundo Fernández Cuesta, a former minister of the National Movement, the official political organization, when he said: "The vertical sindicatos are not class sindicatos... but an instrument serving the state's policy."

There are 38 national sindicatos, subdivided into provincial and local affiliates. Membership in a sindicato continues to be compulsory for the labor force of 12 million workers. Dues for the sindicato are deducted from the pay packet along with dues for social security, which entitles workers to medical treatment.

Strike Law

Labor disputes have theoretically been allowed since last year, but are so surrounded by legal requirements that in practice strikes continue to be a punishable offense. Workers invariably run the risk of being dismissed, fined without trial or imprisoned for taking part in strikes.

Among the conditions that have to be fulfilled before workers can legally go on strike are: a 60-per-cent vote in favor of a strike and five days' notice to employers.

While Franco was in control, strikes were considered acts of sedition, particularly in the public sectors. When Madrid's postal

Labor disputes have theoretically been allowed since last year but are so surrounded by legal requirements that in practice strikes continue to be a punishable offense.

workers went on strike early this year, soon after the Generalissimo died, the government immediately militarized them, which ended the dispute, for workers feared the possibility of court-martial. But the same procedure was not taken in September when postal workers went on strike again because, by then, workers had become less susceptible to government threats. Also the government felt that its authority would be undermined if the workers did not go back to work after being militarized.

Elections for some sindicato posts have been held since 1944. Candidates have to be of "legal fitness" (i.e., politically desirable) no electoral campaigning is allowed and the elections are presided over by employers. The number of shop stewards elected for each firm varies according to its size. For example, a firm with 51 to 100 employees elects four representatives. When a worker is elected, his powers are purely consultative and he takes no part in making decisions.

The Syndical Organization is the coordinating body for all the 38 sindicatos. One of the main headaches facing Spain's minister for the sindicatos, Enrique de la Mata, is how to devise a way of finding jobs for 30,000 sindicato civil servants who work in the ministry.

Mr. de la Mata has promised that when and if the ministry goes, the jobs of employees will be guaranteed. As a step towards this, the government created in October an autonomous organization, funded by the state, for employees of the ministry. The organization will look after most of the patrimony.

Leaders of the illegal unions say that the patrimony must be turned over to the workers because it is largely made up of their contributions. It is believed that workers will no longer have to pay dues to the sindicatos beginning next year.

Bloc of Deputies

Another problem is that the largest bloc of deputies in the Cortes (parliament) comes from the sindicatos. A total of 150 of the approximately 550 deputies are heads of sindicatos and other posts. They will study trade union reform and, in effect, they are being asked to vote themselves out of a job when the structure is changed and the parliament freely elected.

The Cabinet approved in October the text of a proposed law to be submitted to the Cortes. It would authorize workers to form "associations" to promote their mutual interests. Representatives of management would also be allowed to group together in associations. This law, if approved, would go a long way toward dismantling the political structure of the sindicatos.

The government originally wanted to do this by decree law but, under pressure from rightists, has agreed to go through normal channels. Not surprisingly, workers have little or no confidence in their leaders, whom they see as not representing their occupational interests but as allies of the employers. So workers turn to the many different illegal trade unions and increasingly use strikes for political reasons, as opposed to purely economic reasons.

Strikes have increased rapidly in the last 10 years. Under Franco, they were harshly put down and strike leaders imprisoned. This is still common practice. Invariably what happens is that more workers then go out on strike.

In 1968, the number of strikes officially recorded was 191. In 1975, there were 558. According to the Syndical Organization, 10,365,000 work hours were lost in 1975 (the Ministry of Labor put the figure higher, at 15,356,050), compared to 49 million work hours lost in the first three months of this year alone. The number of workers who took part in strikes in the first three months of this year was estimated at 1,049,500, and in all of 1975, it was 880,424, according to the Syndical Organization.

With Franco dead and greater tolerance shown, there were massive strikes this year. But the tolerance has been arbitrary. In March, a climactic point was reached when police broke up a workers' meeting in a church in Victoria in the Basque country. Five workers were shot dead. The dispute originated in a strike at the metal foundry Forjas Alavesas. Workers were locked out and strike leaders arrested.

Churches have always been a favorite place for meetings, for under the Concordat police were not allowed to enter churches without ecclesiastical permission, although they often did. Spanish bishops declared in 1968 that the strike may be a necessary, even if extreme, means for defending the rights of workers.

Trial of 10

The Commissions came into the limelight in December, 1973, when 10 of their leaders, including Marcelino Camacho, Spain's best-known workers' leader, lawyer Nicolás Sartorius and a Jesuit priest, Father "Paco" García Salve, went on trial. The trial, known as 1001 (the number of the case) started Dec. 30, the same day that Adm. Luis Carrero Blanco, Franco's premier, was assassinated. Stiff sentences, reflecting the government's determination to crack down on any kind of opposition, were handed out, ranging from 12 to 30 years, later reduced on appeal to between 2 and 6 years in February, 1974.

The Commissions have always said that they represent a social-political movement independent of all political parties. To a certain extent, this is true but this has to be put into perspective with the fact that 20 of the 27 members of the Executive Committee are members of the Communist party and six others belong to extreme-left organizations.

like the Maoist Workers' party and the Communist Movement. The Supreme Court ruled in the 1001 trial that the Commissions were an organ of the Communist party. The government fears that if it allows Commissions to freely open this will open the way for Communist party, which is illegal and will not be able to take part in next year's elections.

Many Spaniards believe Mr. Camacho's public declaration at the party's congress in August that he is a Communist has spoiled the Commissions' image of being independent. Early this year there were some key statements from UGT and USO leaders that Commissions were trying to control the trade unions. Commissions believe in one democratic union while the government wants their own identity.

It is reliably reported that government will not legalize Commissions unless they evidence that they are de facto independent of the Communist party.

The UGT is the trade union wing of the Spanish Socialist Workers' Party (PSOE). It formed in 1933 by textile workers in Barcelona. In 1932, it had over a million members. During the Civil War, during which it played an important part, members were imprisoned, managed to escape into a where it began to reorganize.

In April, the UGT had honor of being the first trade union since the Civil War to hold an authorized congress in Spain. The permission drew belated remarks from French rightists who see the government of giving it a subversion.

The PSOE, by most accounts, will play a decisive part in Spain's political future, although it is refused, like most opposition groups, to accept the government's reforms and may well, cost the general elections. As the UGT will probably play an important role, two members of the UGT main committee are members of the PSOE executive committee, including Nicolás Sartorius, the UGT secretary. Nearly all illegal trade union leaders, he has long history anti-regime militancy.

Like Mr. Camacho, who spent years in prison, Mr. Sartorius has been arrested 11 times. In 1973, he was dismissed from Astilleros Españoles where he had worked for 31 years, has been taken back.

The UGT is trying to regain property, which was confiscated after the Civil War and is valued at \$100 million. When UGT members saw Mr. de la Mata in September, this was one of the first things they asked him about.

The USO, which came into being around 1980 when members of the Workers' Brotherhood, Catholic Action and the Catholic Workers decided to channel discontent with the official structure into a union. These two organizations played an important part in 1950s and 1960s and attempted to create a Christian Syndical Front. Many HOAC and J members became disenchanted and joined the USO.

The USO has links with the Federation of Socialist Party, which is made up of 16 regional Socialist parties and denies it is tied to the Roman Catholic Church. The USO has a strong industrial base, but is weak in the countryside.

Breeding Ground

The CNT dates from 1911 and is independent of all political parties. Like the UGT, it was founded in Barcelona and challenged the Socialists for power. The migration from the countryside to industrial cities like Barcelona constituted a breeding ground for the strongest anarchist movement in Europe (1.5 million militants recorded in 1933).

The CNT refused to see Mr. de la Mata in September when started making overtures to the illegal unions.

The trade union situation is further confused by the existence of regional groups, most of which have little importance. The largest is probably the Solidaridad Obrera, linked to the powerful Basque Nationalist party. It is pro-home rule, anti-Marxist and Catholic.

Even Falangist groups are disagreement and dispute, one group claiming that it represents the true spirit of the original Falange.

The most likely outcome of the trade union reform will be that the illegal groups will only become legal if they go through the procedure of seeking approval from the government. This is the procedure for political parties and, needless to say, all the major opposition political groups have refused to accept this, arguing that it is an anti-democratic procedure.

Premier Adolfo Suárez said in a policy speech Sept. 9 that he new freely elected parliament will deal with such issues as the "definitive trade union reform. Until then the situation will not be clear and the issue will be left smoldering.



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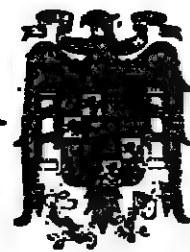
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Government Imposes Severe Curbs to Conserve Energy

1976 (IHT)—The measures Spain to conserve energy imposed by the government last week reveal how serious the energy crisis is.

Special measures include a charge for all energy consumed during the year, a nationwide maximum limit of 100 kilometers an hour for cars and 80 kilometers an hour for trucks and an increase in the price of electricity for industrial use. A daily sign-off for television network except on news and the days before the stimulation of energy prospecting to find other energy sources and implement-sponsored campaigns on people the importance of saving energy.

Although no direct measures have been taken, although they may be to restrict the use of electricity, the "energy crisis" of hitting Spain very hard some extent is responsible for the economy. While Spanish companies have a "to reduce or control consumption" of energy, according to the International Energy Agency, was far other nations last year country is now paying for dependence on imported oil as a prime energy source, was published for the first time of this year, alone a black picture. Imports of resources totaled 137.2 million tons of which 113.6 billion (of which 113.6 billion for crude oil) while exports were a 1 billion tons, giving an imbalance of payments deficit of 126.6 billion (the total figure for 1975 was 225.3 billion).

Half of Deficit

Is of crude oil account for Spain's commercial deficit. Final Energy Plan of 1975, recently this situation and he various demands over 10 years, particularly of crude oil. In 1975 crude oil cost almost 70 per cent of the energy used in the production of energy. The energy cost was the equivalent of 90 million tons of coal a demand is expected to be between 175 million and 200 million tons by 1985. The problem is cut down on dependence on oil given that other sources like coal and electricity in Spain are not to increase their production substantially over the next decade.

Authorities are hoping for the growth of the country of energy over the next 10 years, particularly of 6-7 per cent compared to the 1975 plan. The energy plan is hoping to increase production of coal from the 100 million tons of 1975 to 36.3 million tons by 1985. Hydroelectricity is expected to be 1 from the average production of 30 billion kilowatts by 1985. An increase in the consumption of gas, which at the moment is a very small part of the total primary energy, is also envisaged from 1976 to 1985.

1976 to 15 billion by 1985. The great white hope, however, for Spain's energy crisis is to enormously increase the production of nuclear energy. Experts are optimistically hoping to increase the production of nuclear energy by 16 times the present rate in 1985, which aim supposes an immensely ambitious plan to build more reactors.

Over the next 10 years, it all the increases in the production of energy are achieved, this will mean that Spain's reliance on importing crude oil could decrease by as much as four times the present rate. In many circles this is considered wildly ambitious and unrealistic.

The energy plan envisages the nuclear energy potential by 1985 being about 24,000 megawatts, which would serve 60 per cent of Spain's needs. Last year nuclear energy represented about 7 per cent of the other sources used in the production of electricity, and almost half came from crude-oil combustibles.

22 New Reactors

As a result about 22 new reactors will have to be installed by 1985 to produce the necessary energy. There are three nuclear centers working in Spain at the moment. The first one was started at Zorita, in Guadalajara, in 1968 and it has a capacity of 160 megawatts. The next was at Garra, near Burgos, in 1971 with 480 megawatts and lastly Vandellós, in Tarragona, in 1972 with 480 megawatts. Apart from the 22 in the planning stage, another seven reactors are in the process of being constructed, including two at Lemóniz, in Vizcaya, in the north, of 930 megawatts each, which would put them in the top bracket in Europe. Lemóniz is expected to be working by 1978.

The Tarragona area, in the northeast along with the stretch of Basque coastline leading to the French border, will be heavily concentrated with reactors if all the present plans go ahead. In Tarragona alone there is already one in action, two more authorized this year, two more in the planning stage and two presently being built. In the Basque country there are six being planned: two at Deva, two at Euzkadi and the two at Lemóniz now being built. By 1985 it is estimated that the country together will be able to produce 6,600 megawatts of electricity, making Spain the seventh nuclear-industrial power in the world.

The Vandellós reactor uses natural uranium and the others, including those being built, use enriched uranium. The extent of Spain's uranium reserves is not known, but it is believed not to be sufficient for the planned reactors. The International Organization of Atomic Energy said recently that Spain's nuclear program could run into trouble by 1980 through lack of uranium.

Public opinion, particularly with the death of Franco and the consequent greater freedom of expression allowed, has come out strongly against the program. Feelings are running particularly high in the Basque country, where even the provincial authorities in Gipuzkoa, one of the Basque

provinces, have come out against the Iberduero firm, which wants to construct the two reactors at Deva. Dames and Moore carried out research for the authorities and came up with the conclusion in June that Iberduero had not studied all the risks involved. They said among other things that the system of refrigeration could have serious effects on marine life and that the storage of radioactive residues had not been given sufficient thought.

Basque Commission

A commission for a nonnuclear Basque country was set up this summer and popular feeling is such that it could result in the government having to take decisions against powerful economic interests.

The Deva reactors and the other four reactors planned on the coastline are very near to Bilbao, a city of 800,000 and a major industrial center.

There have been a string of statements and demonstrations over the last year by various professional and civic organizations condemning the lack of information available to the public about the nuclear program and the dangers involved. This prompted the then industry minister, Alfonso Alvarez Miranda, to say last year: "If we do not establish nuclear centers the development of the country will come to a halt" and that "to be against them is to have an anti-social attitude."

Professional organizations have called for the nationalization of the large electric companies involved in the centers, pointing out that they stand to make huge profits.

The other worrying issue for the public is that Spain has not yet signed the Treaty on Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Arms and so could join the atomic club some time in the future by making its first bomb. According to the International Peace Research Institute, Spain is one of the 16 countries on the point of becoming a nuclear power. The last foreign minister, José María Arellano, said on U.S. television in March that Spain could become a nuclear power shortly.

People have little confidence in the assurances of security from the firms involved in building reactors and are alarmed at the comparative ease with which planning permission can be got for nuclear centers. There is the often quoted case of a lawyer who bought 450 hectares of land near the tiny village of Jurbado outside Salamanca in 1973 and the next thing local people learned was that the national uranium firm planned to use the site for a factory to make equipment for reactors.

'Concertada'

Coupled with the plan to greatly increase production of nuclear energy is a far more modest program of rapid investment in the coal industry to increase production in order to reduce the dependence of national energy supply on imported oil. The government is encouraging investment by

giving subsidies to several individual companies whose plans are approved in a plan called "acción concertada." In June the government made a deal with various companies to invest 2.5 billion pesetas in mines, of which 1.3 billion will be provided by the state.

Spain's coal reserves are modest and expensive to extract and of poor quality. While the government is prepared to continue subsidizing the coal mining industry for a time, in the long term it will not be viable to maintain the industry at a loss.

The great majority of Spain's

natural gas is imported from Libya (80 per cent last year) and the rest from Algeria. Spain is studying the possibility of importing from Iraq and Nigeria. The International Segano firm, in which Spain has a 25-per-cent interest, represented by Enagás (the National Natural Gas Monopoly) is trying to devise a way of bringing a pipeline under the Mediterranean from Algeria to the south of Spain, but this involves complicated technological problems and is a long-term project. There are no gas deposits offshore, although there are in-

vestigations being made near Gijón on the Cantabrian coast. Town gas is scarce. Madrid and Gernika are almost the only places, and most gas consumed in homes comes in cylinders from Butano, which bottles gas in Barcelona and other cities.

An important new oil find was discovered this year offshore from Tarragona on the edge of the continental shelf. The total reserves are believed to be about 30 million tons, which at the present rate of consumption represents about nine months' supply—not much, but not to be scoffed

at in Spain, where industry is conscious of the huge amount imported every year. By 1985 Spain might be able to produce about 10 per cent of its oil needs. The present rate of production is about 4 per cent.

Shell has between 50-75 per cent interest in seven rigs off Spanish coastlines making test drillings. The small quantity of oil produced in Spain and the large amount imported has had obvious effects on the petrochemical industry. Last year's production figures were only 6 per cent more than the previous year which, in an

industry that has had up to 35-per-cent increases in monetary terms, was bad news.

The government is to invest 145 billion pesetas in the industry over the next five years, mainly in the Huelva area in the south.

This summer's severe drought has accentuated the energy crisis, for all lakes are down some dropping as low as 12 per cent of capacity, substantially reducing the production of hydroelectricity. A lot of rain would be a blessing from heaven, as Spaniards would say, but the problem goes far deeper than that.

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Shipbuilding Reflects World Slump

MADRID (IHT).—Spain's proud claim to be the world's fourth most important shipbuilding nation is one that no longer brings a sparkle to the eye of Industry Ministry officials.

Headlines in Spanish news magazines which read "Shattered Shipyards" and "Ships: Everybody is Sinking" can hardly be expected to comfort either government planners who drafted a utopian scheme to keep Spain's yards working or shipbuilders whose order books are getting thinner and who are finding it ever harder to collect payments or credits.

Spain's shipbuilding capacity could produce enough tonnage for the country to move further up the chart among shipbuilding nations. This is an industry which expanded rapidly in Spain, particularly during the first half of the 70s, and which quickly developed a capacity for constructing supertankers—just in time, regrettably for Spain, for the demand for that type of ship to fall off.

Orders Down

In April, 1976, Spain's order books called for the construction of 7.8 million DWT; by April, 1975, the pending orders were down to 6 million DWT; by April of this year, they had dwindled to 4.1 million DWT, and by July they were down to 3.8 million.

A much-publicized government plan to shore up the shipyards with orders for one million tons of new shipping is foundering for lack of interest on the part of possible buyers and on the part of the banks which are reluctant to advance credit to build more ships at a time when worldwide demand is clearly dropping.

By early September, the government plan had aroused enough interest for the yards to take provisional orders for 700,000 tons. But there was a catch. Some of the orders were from state-owned companies, and there was no guarantee even in October that private or even official banks would take the plunge.

According to figures prepared by the Japanese Transport Ministry and presented in Rome last September by Japanese shipbuilders during a meeting with representatives of the Association of Western European Shipbuilders, the annual demand over the

coming years can be expected to amount to about 12 million DWT, compared with 34 million in 1975. Many Spanish shipbuilders think the demand will fall even further than that, until early in the 1980s.

The Spanish shipbuilding industry's woes are further com-

plicated by the sorrows of Spanish shipping companies. Shippers claim that there are increasingly long delays in collecting for freight shipments; surprisingly the companies, which are dragging their feet on payment, include some of the largest of the firms which are wholly or par-

tially owned by the state industrial cartel, INT (In Nacional de Industria).

In 1975, when the recession evident here but when orders gave the Spanish enough momentum to deliver 10 per cent more tonnage than the previous year, the new contracts signed were beginning to slack off.

By the beginning of 1976, 10 per cent of the tonnage in Spain corresponded to tankers, and almost two-thirds of them had been ordered by ship companies.

Ships built for foreign tonnage increased in 1975 by 19 per cent over the previous year, for a total of 38 and a value of \$1.1 billion.

An indication of the big size of ships built in Spain is drawn from the fact that in 1975 Spain built nine to much tonnage as in 1974, but only twice as many ships.

It is of small consolation Spanish shipbuilders, but let by no means alone shipbuilding crisis.

According to an analysis situation published in the Industry Ministry's publication "Economic Review," July 1976, compared with 44 tons in 1974, similarly, order books reflected a 133 million tons in March, but only 80 million tons end of 1975. Not only was a decrease in tonnage; the also a shift in the proportion between tankers and smaller

And that, precisely, is one ray of hope. Before excited about creating a capable of producing super-tankers Spain had been doing for several years producing relatively small tonnage, though it will mean utilizing bigger yards well below capacity, the changeover, including smaller ships may be difficult for Spain, whose small shipbuilding facilities preserved along with the bi than for other countries the yards specializing in vessels had already begun appear when the need transport by sea during the decade between 1963 and

Metals: Looking for a Boost

MADRID (IHT).—While the rest of Europe and the United States seem to be recovering from the slump in steel production, Spain's steel mill's produced more than 2 per cent less during the first eight months of this year than in the same period last year.

How to give iron and steel a boost in Spain is a question which Premier Adolfo Suarez's government has not yet been able to answer, but a large part of the answer lies in stimulating exports. And Spanish exports in this field are suffering from heavy competition, a price-cost squeeze, and a retraction of investments in new equipment.

Recent British accusations of dumping made against Spanish producers of certain types of specialty steels have stymied the efforts of Spanish businessmen to revive their markets abroad at a time when the government is increasing import duties. Whether the charges of dumping are justified or not is debatable, but the fact is that Spain's iron and steel products are being sold at surprisingly competitive prices at a time when inflation in Spain is rampant, and when many exporters are complaining to the Spanish government that they are losing money on exports.

The lack of new investments has led to a decrease in productivity in Spanish steel plants. It coincides too with a sharp decrease in domestic demand, reflecting the stagnation of the shipbuilding industry, the hesitant growth of the automobile industry and the slump in the appliance industry.

A curious aspect of the business is that the sales of certain specialty products increased unexpectedly in the spring, leading some companies to seek additional credits to expand production; then the flurry of specialized demand vanished as quickly

as it had appeared. As a result, stocks continued at a high level.

Spain's dependence on foreign sources for much of the raw materials needed in the metal industries complicates the matter. For this reason, measures such as the recent Spanish tariff boost on imports could, boomeranging against Spain, forcing up costs of many domestically manufactured products and thus bringing new pressures to bear on the inflationary spiral. More than half of the iron ore and coke used in Spain is imported; and the proportion is expected to continue without much change at least through 1980, for although Spain's production of those items will increase, its output of iron and steel will grow just about as fast.

Overall, 39 per cent of Spain's minerals must be imported, and in 1975 they represented 12 per cent of the country's trade deficit. By 1980, according to the Ministry of Commerce, the present amount of the metal-import deficit, about \$932 million, will more than double unless national ore production increases.

Government plans to assure an adequate supply are based on three parallel actions: the search for new mines and the development of existing ones; diversification of the supply of ore from abroad, especially through the participation of Spanish companies in joint prospecting and mining efforts in countries having such resources; and long-term supply contracts as a hedge against interruptions due to political or economic changes on the international scene.

The exports of metals and metal products have almost tripled in the past four years, to reach a total of 53 billion pesetas, according to the OSCD, in 1975. With that kind of growth rate the industry should have enough to survive these trying times.

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Balance Sheet Before Profit Allocation

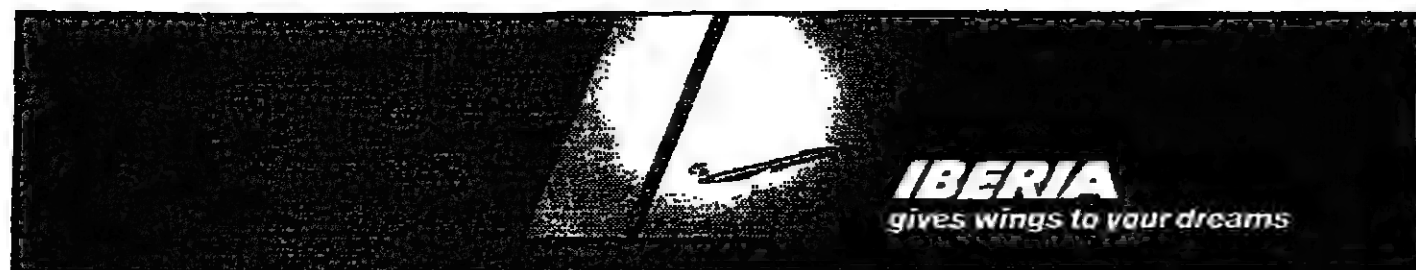
(December 31, 1975)

ASSETS		Dollars*
CASH AND DUE FROM BANKS	607,806,000	
INVESTMENTS (BOND & SECURITIES)	560,668,000	
LOANS AND DISCOUNTS	2,997,531,000	
CUSTOMERS LIABILITY FOR ACCEPTANCES	342,867,000	
BANK PREMISES AND EQUIPMENT	71,895,000	
SUNDRY ACCOUNTS AND OTHER ASSETS	409,339,000	
TOTAL ASSETS	4,990,106,000	
LIABILITIES		Dollars*
TOTAL DEPOSITS	3,461,766,000	
ACCEPTANCES OUTSTANDING	342,867,000	
DUE TO BANKS	520,566,000	
OTHER LIABILITIES	389,184,000	
CAPITAL	148,310,000	
RESERVES	127,413,000	
TOTAL LIABILITIES	4,990,106,000	

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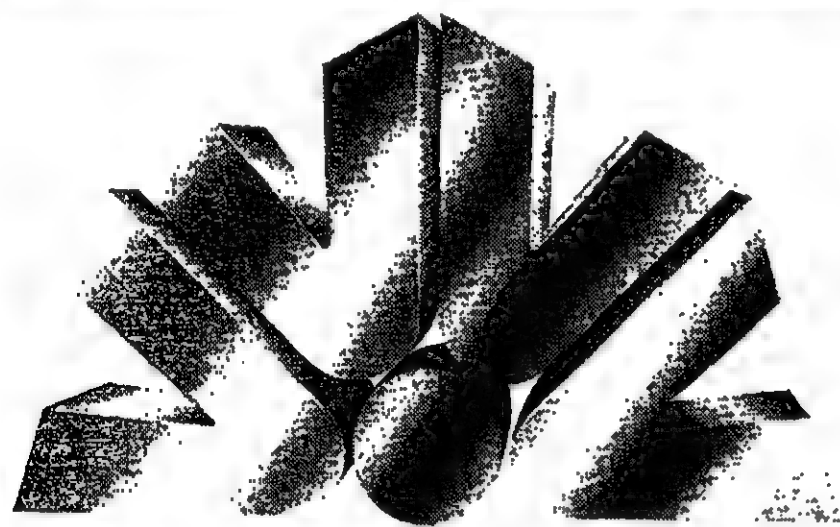


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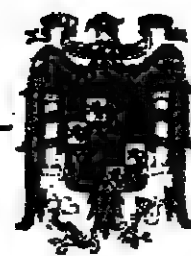


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No Shortage of Wine for Export

MADRID (IPT)—Spain's wine hangover is beginning to go away at last, but until it disappears completely it will continue to make life miserable for a lot of people.

The hangover is the annual surplus of wine which undermines prices paid to producers, obliges the government to subsidize sometimes inferior products and keeps an unnecessarily large percentage of the work force employed in agriculture.

Of course at the present time, with unemployment increasing, that is not such a bad situation. Yet in the long run it must be corrected, for it hardly benefits the nation's economy.

Last year that surplus, combined with the need to keep up exports when the general business outlook was bad, led Spain to export more than 13 per cent more wine than in 1974—but for 12 per cent less money than in 1974. As one Spanish businessman put it, "We are selling grapes (five-peseta coins) for four pesetas."

The drop in revenue was the result of the government's efforts to stimulate sales in new markets in the face of fierce international competition. The stimulus was applied in several ways, but primarily via the direct cooperation of Spanish commercial attachés, in embassies, consulates and delegations, in the task of introducing Spain's wines. In addition, wine shippers were offered incentive subsidies to help defray the costs of promotion in new markets.

Success, But...

The campaign was successful in the sense that it helped market the excess and presumably introduced more foreigners to Spanish wine. But producers and exporters—even those who did well on the shipments—cannot forget that the average price of Spanish wine dropped by 25 per cent in the export market.

That, however, was last year, when it was vital to siphon off the "wine lake" which had resulted from several years of bumper crops in a row. The lake still needs draining, but the threat of a devastating flood is past. According to initial estimates, the Spanish wine-grape crop this year

was considerably smaller than last year, with losses of up to 50 per cent in some regions like the Mancha, largely as a result of mildew, hail and drought.

A smaller crop this year should help things return to normal. Nevertheless, there is no reason why wine exports should decrease in 1976, bearing in mind that most

good wines are the result of several years' aging, and considering that Spanish shippers will fight hard to retain the foothold they have gained in new markets. In fact, most producers of quality wines are convinced that their overseas sales will keep on growing.

There will be no shortage of

Spanish wine for export, and sales increase dramatically in recent years, is that the try's wine production has growing fast, reflecting price and shippers' confidence the boom of the late sixties, the beginning of this year would last.

State Wakes Up to Farm Ills

MADRID (IPT)—If you are inclined to think of Spain as largely an agricultural nation, consider this: Spain imported about \$849 million more in agricultural and food products in 1975 than it exported.

Although it has made some progress, although there have been government programs to help farmers, although the government has remembered to give special credits to farmers in times of drought, such as last August—the fact remains that Spain's agricultural sector is frankly anemic.

Overall government policy has subjugated agricultural development to industrial development ever since Spain began its economic take-off about 15 years ago. The growth of industry brought Spain many benefits, but it depleted much of the countryside, creating ghost towns and abandoned farmland in some places, while it left only the elderly to take care of the farms in many other places.

The shift of population from rural areas to industrial centers is a common phenomenon in this age of industry, but in Spain it occurred extremely fast and it was accompanied by massive emigration to industrialized countries. The age level of the rural population went up sharply and the implications of that are tremendous: It means farmers with less work capacity, fewer children to be brought up as farmers, very few young men and women with farming experience.

Squeezed out by near-starvation, Spaniards left the country's poorer provinces in droves, heading for industrialized countries north of the border, where there was a labor shortage until the petroleum crisis came, and to Spain's own growing industrial centers such as Barcelona, Bil-

bao, Madrid, Valencia and more recently, Seville.

Spanish workers' earnings abroad contributed heavily to Spain's reserves, as the fat paychecks were sent back home to villages where money had always been scarce. The sacrifice was tremendous for the emigrants, many of whom had to leave behind a young wife and children to work the harsh land (if they owned any) and await the monthly allotment of marks or francs which went into money orders.

Now the farm population is decreasing by attrition more than by emigration.

It is only fair to say that the government has been encouraging better farming methods for years, largely through the generally well-trained personnel of the agricultural extension service.

One of the steps the Ministry of Agriculture is taking to help farmers is to improve marketing facilities. For that purpose the government has established more than 30 new farmers' markets under the control of experts in many parts of the country. These markets shorten the chain of distribution, encourage farmers to band together for more effective commercialization, encourage the fixing of quality standards and generally give the farmer more money for his crop than he would have got otherwise.

Other measures now in effect include research to develop better crops, programs to promote the rational use of land, promotion of the use of fertilizers and crop rotation to keep the soil from becoming exhausted, increasing the amount of land under irrigation, establishing support prices for certain crops, efforts to reduce crop damage from insects or plant diseases, and conservation and fire control.

New Vines
 Winegrowers in regions produce especially good wine like the sherry district of around Jerez in southern Spain; the Rioja district north and the Penedès near Barcelona, to mention a few—began planting new vines a decade or more ago when their sales were low.

Those new vines, which about four years to be productive and which produce the best grapes a few years more, are now beginning to add to the yield of the older vineyards, a 1980 almost all the new vines are expected to be in full production. This poses a threat of considerable overproduction in the sherry district.

While overproduction in wine districts is solved by tilling the surplus into alcohol or brandy, producers are reluctant to because the sherry grape costliest one to produce in. For this reason for many other regions to make cheaper grades of brandy turning all the true sherry into wine.

While the government done little to limit the amount of land dedicated to grape it has tackled the problem of excess production and financial return by encouraging wine producers to band together in each district and form a quality council, a body enforces quality-control measures and certifies the origin of the wine (in some ways a la French appellation d'origine contrôlée). There are now more than 30 such councils, and the emphasis on quality and marketing techniques has helped makers to sell a better product at a better price than before.

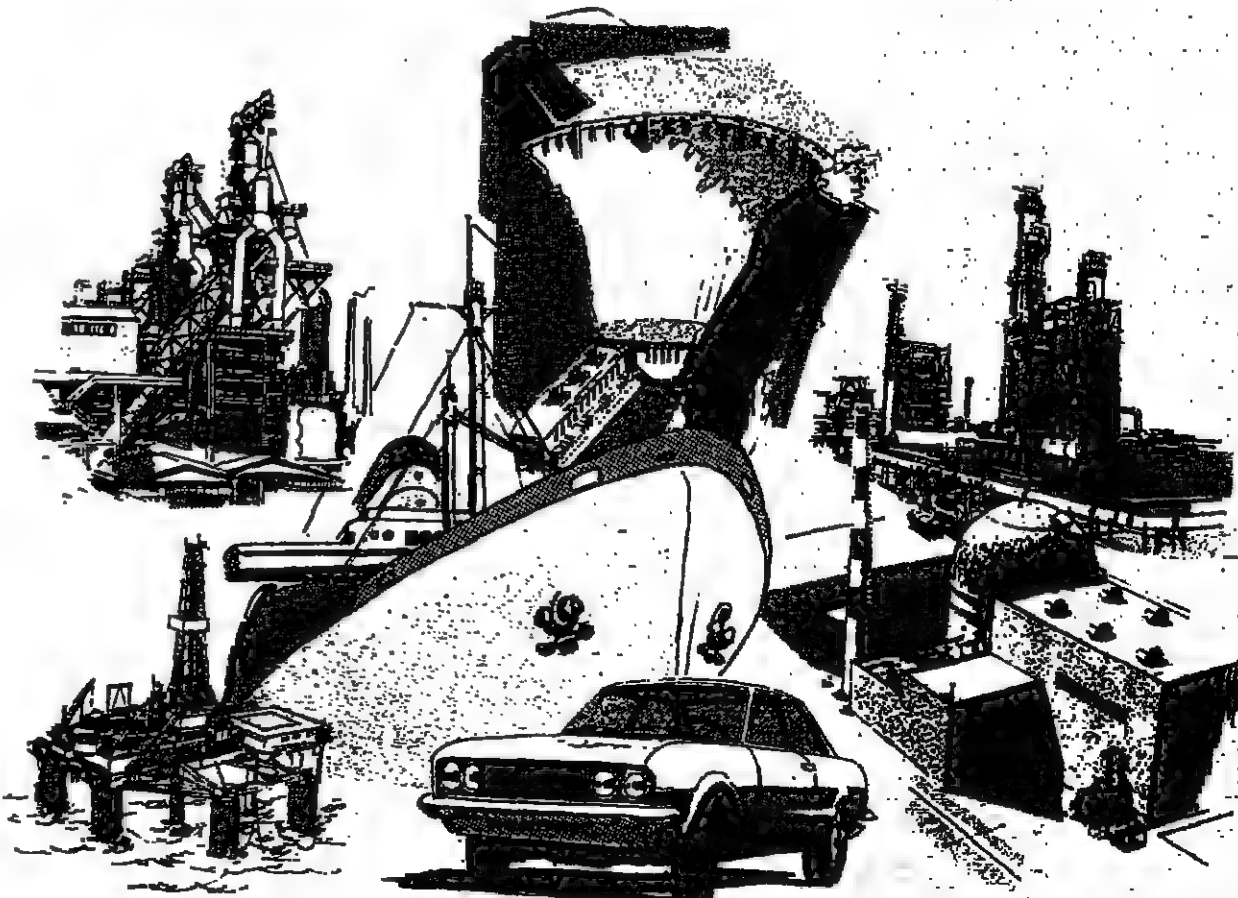
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From market

Decline of Outstanding Issues Is Worrying Professionals

By Carl Gewirtz

Nov. 15 (AP)—Prices for outstanding issues of U.S. government bonds dropped sharply, triggering a wave of selling among professionals. The market is in a state of confusion, with some saying the volume of new issues is too large for the market to absorb. The decline in prices is a sign of a market that is becoming more difficult to manage.

Technical point of view: The market is in a state of confusion, with some saying the volume of new issues is too large for the market to absorb. The decline in prices is a sign of a market that is becoming more difficult to manage.

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New York Stock Market

NEW YORK, Nov. 14 (NYT)—The slowing pace of new-car sales proved a damper for the stock market last week as the Dow Jones industrial average retreated 15.38 points to close at 927.68. This came on the heels of the previous week's decline of 21.88 points, when Wall Street had its first chance to react to the victory of Jimmy Carter in the presidential election. By last week the industrial average had slipped to its lowest point since mid-January, as weakness appeared in automotive, semi-conductor, drug and bank stocks, in other sectors of the market.

But it was the announcement by General Motors of a \$200 rebate on certain small-car models that really caught investors by surprise and symbolized the slowing national economy that elsewhere had brought plant layoffs and that lowered earnings estimates. GM's stock slumped 3 1/2 points for the week to finish at 67 1/2. This was in sharp contrast to its recent strength, when the shares sold above 75.

Gold and precious metal stocks, by contrast, enjoyed a boom as the price of bullion advanced in European markets, partly on the rationale that President-elect Carter is likely to re-signify inflation when he takes office. ASA Ltd., finishing at 27 7/8, was ahead more than 3 points for the week. In August, this gold-oriented issue traded as low as 12 5/8.

Volume for the week came to 8341 million shares, compared with the previous week's 8021 million shares.

Bond prices trended lower, partly because of inflation fears and partly because of disappointment that the Federal Reserve Board has not eased its monetary policy.

For 10 years with a coupon of 8 3/4 per cent and the South of Scotland Electricity Bond is seeking \$75 million for five years at 8 1/4 per cent.

Bankers note that comparable U.K. issues trading in the secondary market are yielding much more to investors. National Westminster 10-year, 10 per cent bonds, issued in June, are trading at 99 1/2 for a yield of just over 9 per cent. It is argued that there is no justification for Midland's lower coupon.

The same is true for the Electricity Board. The National Coal Board five-year notes carrying a coupon of 5 5/8 are trading at par.

Managers of these issues argue that the market for U.K. paper is very narrow and that prices

can be affected by the slightest selling pressure. These bankers maintain that the secondary-market quotes are not truly indicative of where the true rate is. This is not a widely held view.

Swiss Bank Corp., for example, declined to bid for the Scotland and Electricity Board issue. "We couldn't accept because we couldn't place bonds on these terms," a spokesman said.

Political Decision

Union Bank of Switzerland did accept to be a co-manager, but a spokesman for the bank said the decision to do so was strictly a political decision, that all efforts should be made to keep Britain's access to the bond market open. "We did not feel

(Continued on Page 21, Col. 1)

The U.S. Economic Scene

Du Pont Leader Is Confident on U.S. Economy

By Thomas E. Mullancy

WILMINGTON, Del., Nov. 14 (NYT)—While the financial markets and many businessmen continue to manifest concern over the economic recovery and the policies they expect from the Carter administration, there is an island of calmness and patience here in the executive suite of one of the nation's largest business enterprises.

This is the corporate home of E.I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., the world's biggest diversified chemical producer and one of the largest manufacturers in the United States, with sales this year likely to cross the \$8-billion level for the first time.

The head of Du Pont has always been a powerful influence in American industry by virtue of the company's vast operations in the industrial chemical, fiber, fabric, photographic, plastic and other fields. But the current occupant of that post, Irving E. Green, has been a powerful force in that realm since he also heads the Business Roundtable, a group of some 180 top corporate executives that develops position papers on issues most crucial to business.

If one person might be considered the principal spokesman for private business enterprise at this time, it is this 60-year-old lawyer who left the anti-trust division of the Justice Department 25 years ago for a career with Du Pont that catapulted him to the top echelon in 1973.

At an interview last week, Mr. Green took a confident view on the American economy for 1977 and the decade ahead, as well as a hopeful attitude on the policies that may evolve from the new administration in Washington next January.

As chairman of the roundtable,

Mr. Shapiro sought—and received—an invitation to meet President-elect Jimmy Carter during the campaign last September. He wanted the candidate to address the membership of the round-

table, but, instead, he was asked to go to Atlanta to join a group of 16 other prominent businessmen, bankers and trade association officials for a four-hour luncheon with the contender.

U.S. Commodities

CHICAGO, Nov. 14 (AP)—Farm commodity futures fell sharply last week after the government announced that farmers probably will harvest a record corn crop this year.

The crop report estimated corn production this year at 6.663 billion bushels. Soybean production was estimated at 1.252 billion bushels. After the report was issued Wednesday, prices of the major commodities declined. The next day, in advance of another report, the trade estimated that the numbers of cattle on feed on Nov. 1 probably would be some 4 per cent under the year-ago figure.

The cattle report meant that there would be fewer head of livestock to eat feed grains, already in great abundance, thus new selling was set off on Friday.

Beside the crop and cattle reports, the Agriculture Department also noted that Russia, Poland and Czechoslovakia probably will harvest more small grain in 1976 than had been expected a month ago. Also, India, nominally an importer of grains, could now turn to an exporting nation because of a fair harvest, but an alarming scarcity of storage space.

When grain trade had ended, soybeans were down 18 to 38 1/2 cents a bushel, November 6.50; wheat was 14 3/4 to 23 1/4 lower, December 2.57; corn was 14 to 19 3/4 lower, December 2.33; oats were 1 1/4 to 9 1/4 lower, December 1.52 1/4; soybean meal fell 6.50 to 11.50 per ton, December 179.30; soybean oil was 20 to 1.25 cents per pound lower, December 22.25; and feed brokers were 10 points lower to 1.65 higher (about 1 2/3 cents), November 36.50.

Live cattle futures fell \$1.57 per hundredweight while live hog futures ended the week 37 cents per hundredweight lower to 75 higher. Pork belly futures were little changed for the week, despite some wide moves during the week sessions.

The corn crop estimate and private projections of an adequate beef supply into next year served to influence selling of live cattle futures, but there was a reasonably stable carcass beef trade. Shell egg demand eased near week's end on some fear of consumer resistance to higher prices.

A steady cash market and expectations of fair marketings this winter led to buying live hog futures, but deferred options came up against resistance as the feed grain futures were released. Ample slaughterings and small increases in storage led to selling, but a larger output of bacon and some easing of retail bacon prices led to buying.

Each participant at that meeting was allotted three or four minutes for a statement, given in a sequence determined by lot. Mr. Shapiro said he took a seat near Mr. Carter while he awaited his turn.

"I wanted to watch him in operation close-up, judge how he functioned and come up with a gut reaction," he said. "I came away with a feeling that here was a man of considerable intellect, a careful and precise person. He asked a lot of questions, took copious notes and wanted to understand problems. When he disagreed, he was explicit. On some issues, he was inexperienced, and said so."

Position Papers

After the meeting, Mr. Shapiro said, the Carter group invited him to submit position papers on the subjects he discussed, in addition to several others. "I was asked," he said, "to turn in papers on nine subjects and told to keep them short."

The nine subjects were capital formation and jobs, common picketing or expansion of the striking authority of a building-trade local to an entire construction site, the Consumer Protection Agency, energy problems, environmental issues, national health insurance, standard wage and price controls, taxation of foreign-source income, and unemployment.

The du Pont chairman did not disclose what points he tried to make with Mr. Carter other than to say that he told the candidate "he was making a mistake in favoring the Consumer Protection Agency." No doubt he also raised questions about environmental priorities, costs and the timetable for water-quality upgrading and other improvements. (Continued on Page 21, Col. 4)

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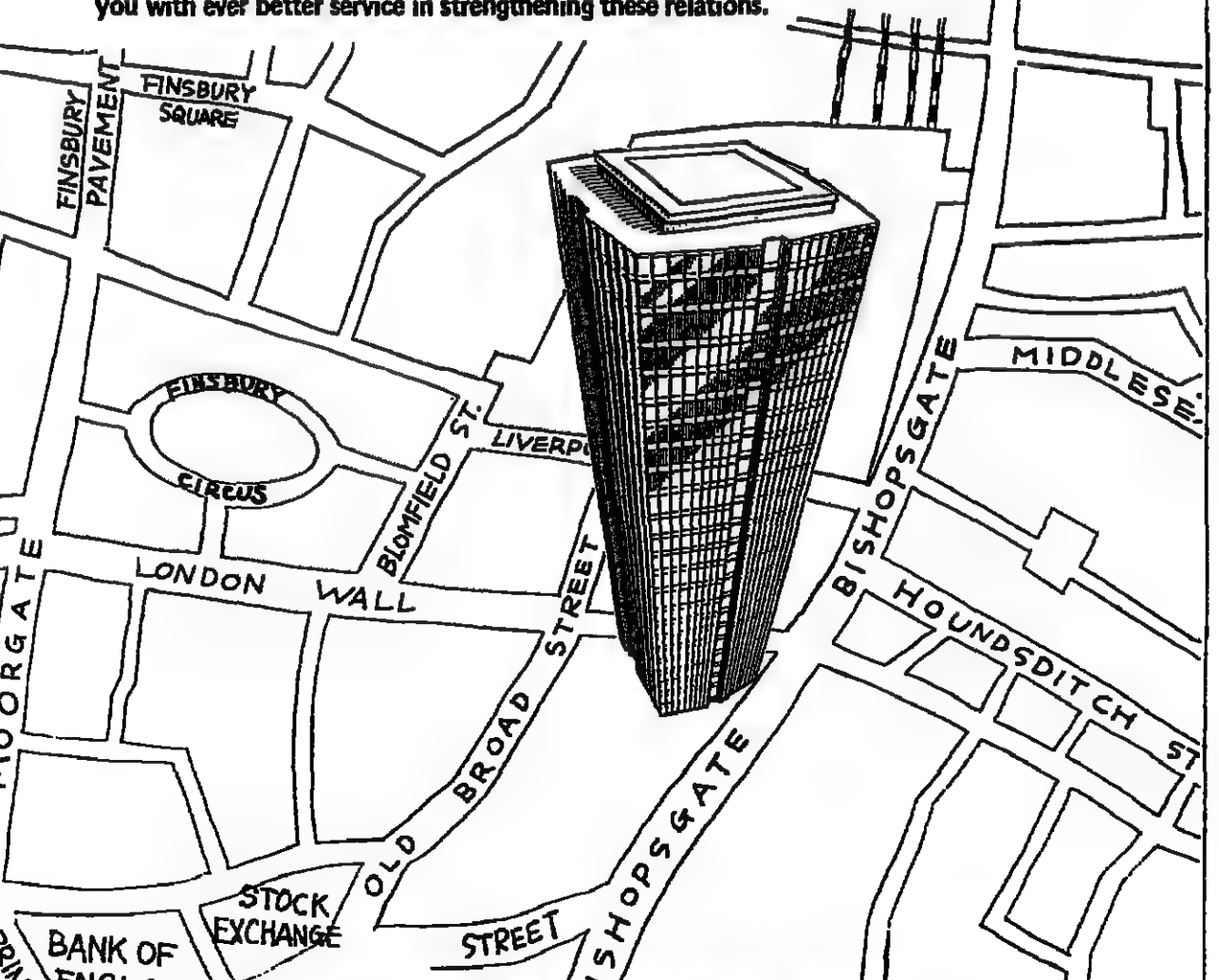
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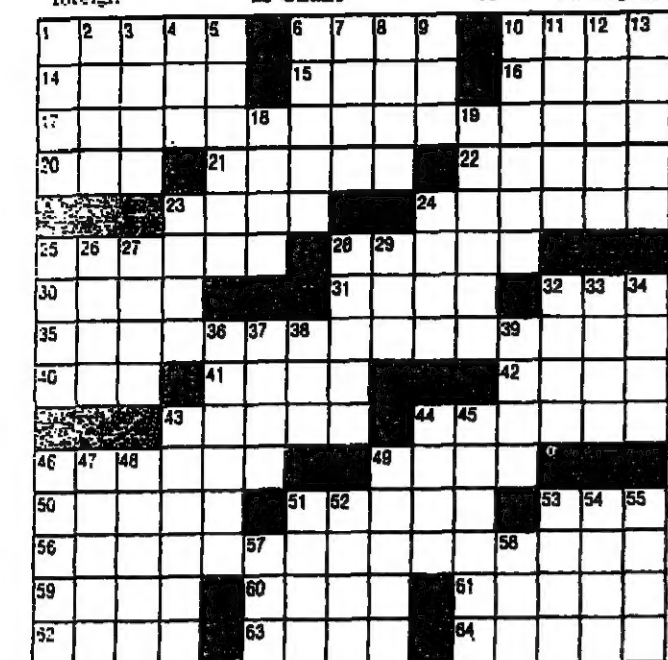
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الشرق الأوسط

CROSSWORD — Edited by Will Weng

- ACROSS
- 1 Like France
 - 2 South coast
 - 3 Canteen or trot
 - 4 Rhythmic scheme
 - 5 De Los Angeles
 - 6 and shine
 - 7 Prefix for phone or cycle
 - 8 TV sooper
 - 9 Music combo
 - 10 I like or wild goose
 - 11 Northern native
 - 12 Narrow: Prefix
 - 13 African insect
 - 14 Companion of cense
 - 15 Grain product
 - 16 Business-letter abbr.
 - 17 Eldest, in France
 - 18 Water body
 - 19 Abbr.
 - 20 TV sooper
 - 21 Superlative ending
 - 22 Time of day
 - 23 Yellow Brick, for one
 - 24 Delta deposits
 - 25 Secret and foreign
- DOWN
- 1 Educ. institute
 - 2 Miss Phips
 - 3 Proposition
 - 4 Relative of ole
 - 5 "takes a choice"
 - 6 Painful sound
 - 7 Hangs out to dry
 - 8 Man or Pines
 - 9 Mack
 - 10 Charm
 - 11 Left-Bank wear
 - 12 — Del
 - 13 Molsten a roast
 - 14 Stimulate
 - 15 Cornstalk part
 - 16 Chant
 - 17 Partner of a-ling
 - 18 Engagement
 - 19 Biblical endings
 - 20 Proof word
 - 21 Black-link items
 - 22 Japanese coin
 - 23 Classic struggle
 - 24 Pronoun
 - 25 Crack trains: Abbr.
 - 26 One who brings together
 - 27 Captive of Hercules
 - 28 Miss Lamour, to friends
 - 29 Upsets
 - 30 String addicts
 - 31 Dada and pop
 - 32 First four N.T. books
 - 33 Synonym noun
 - 34 Cœur d' —
 - 35 Pine vases
 - 36 Stage pieces
 - 37 Legal move
 - 38 Throaty sound
 - 39 Take the lead
 - 40 Yellow, white or black
 - 41 Heights: Abbr.
 - 42 Relevant
 - 43 — fix (stylized)



WEATHER

City	Temp	Cond	Wind	Humid
ALBUQUERQUE	53	Clear	10	50
ALBANY	45	Overcast	10	50
ALBUQUERQUE	53	Clear	10	50
ALBANY	45	Overcast	10	50
ALBUQUERQUE	53	Clear	10	50
ALBANY	45	Overcast	10	50
ALBUQUERQUE	53	Clear	10	50
ALBANY	45	Overcast	10	50
ALBUQUERQUE	53	Clear	10	50
ALBANY	45	Overcast	10	50

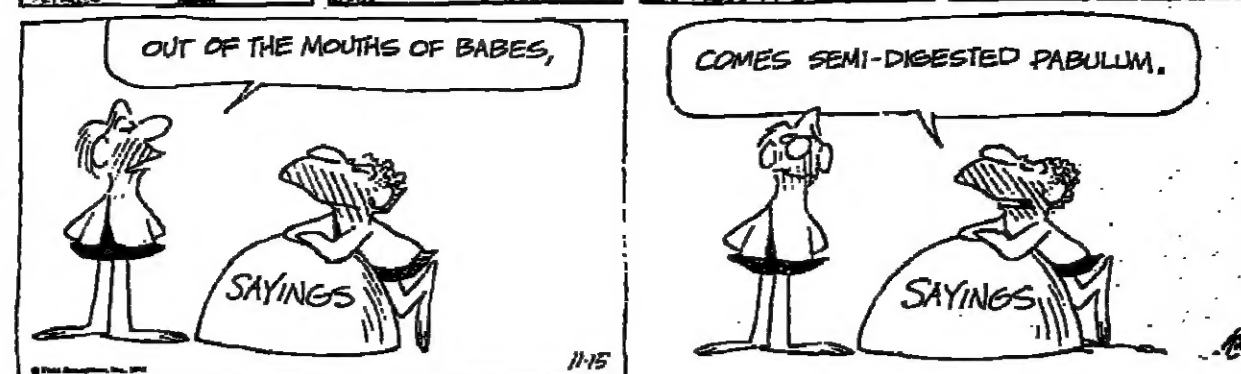
Mutual Funds

Fund	Assets	YTD %	1 Yr %	3 Yr %
AGE Fnd	1.57	4.81		
Accum Fnd	1.57	4.81		
Adm Fnd	1.57	4.81		
Adm Fnd	1.57	4.81		
Adm Fnd	1.57	4.81		
Adm Fnd	1.57	4.81		
Adm Fnd	1.57	4.81		
Adm Fnd	1.57	4.81		
Adm Fnd	1.57	4.81		
Adm Fnd	1.57	4.81		

PEANUTS



B.C.



BLONDIE



BEETLE



BAILEY



WIZARD



ANDY



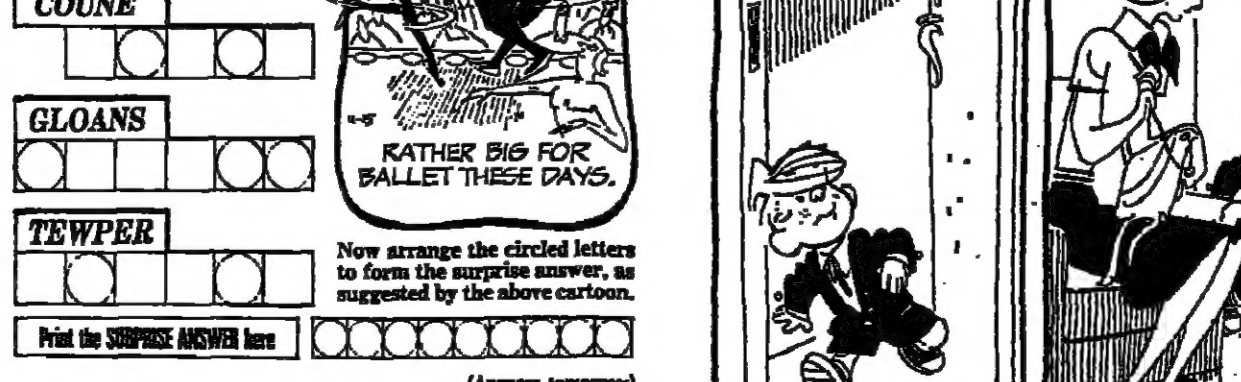
REX



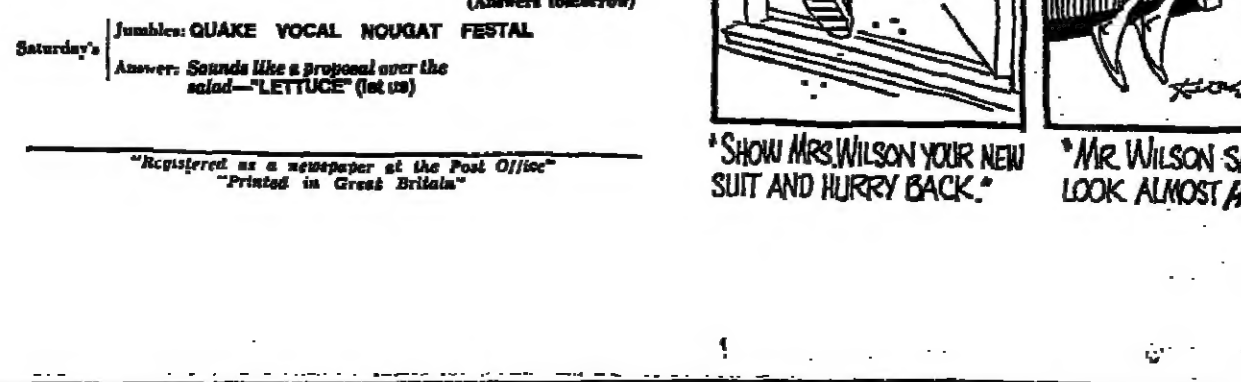
MORCANE



RIP



KIRBY



JUMBLE — that scrambled word game

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

DISAT

COUNE

GLOANS

TEWPER

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here

Answers tomorrow

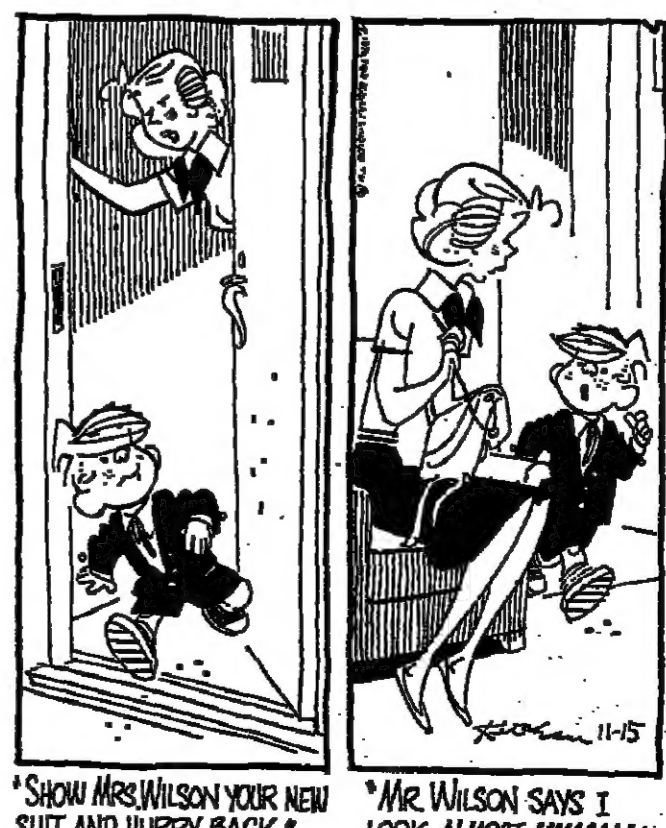
Jumble: QUAKE VOCAL NOUGAT FESTAL

Answer: Sounds like a proposal over the radio — "LETUCE" (let us)

Registered as a newspaper at the Post Office

Printed in Great Britain

DENNIS THE MENACE



BOOKS

A GOOD AGE

By Dr. Alex Comfort. Crown. Illustrated. 224 pp. \$

Reviewed by Anatole Broyard

"UNINTELLIGENT, unem-ploable, crazy and nasal"—this is how our society, according to Dr. Alex Comfort, tends to see old people. And it is a self-fulfilling prophecy, for, in many cases, the old accept the description and impersonate it. More than the natural physical decline that comes with age the author claims, the old are suffering from "sociogenic" decay.

What, exactly, does it mean to be old? Comfort, who worked as a pioneering gerontologist for 25 years, is in an excellent position to tell us, and in "A Good Age," he does. The human brain, he asserts, "does not shrink, wither or deteriorate with age. It usually continues to function well through as many as nine decades." The reason old people do not respond well to intelligence tests lies in the fact that these tests have usually been devised for young people, often emphasizing speed of response. Also, old people are inhibited in testing by the fact that they feel themselves to be on the defensive.

Memory, Comfort tells us, does not fall in old age. It simply takes longer to respond, as the reflexes do. The blunting of the mind that is considered characteristic of the old is attributed by the author to a number of factors that have nothing to do with the biology of age, but with overmedication, especially the use of tranquilizers, with depression resulting from lack of contact and loss of social standing, with a rusting away of personality through idleness.

Quite apart from the many famous cases of uninterrupted high-level functioning of old people in the arts and sciences, Comfort points out that when the elderly were brought out of retirement during World War II and given difficult, responsible jobs, they generally performed them well.

In "A Good Age," the author views the underlining of the old as a relatively recent phenomenon, based on an overvaluation of youth. The present generation of old people were taken by surprise, he believes, and have not yet succeeded in organizing an adequate resistance to the creek-

ing stereotype projected on them. In the future, he says, when you are old, not take it so quietly, there is an organization, the Gray Panthers, who pose all forms of "unjustified putdowns."

Comfort cites evidence that learning ability is impaired at 80, that memory can help to keep a vigorous and attractive active sex life is an integral part of one's sense of self-theoretically possible sex, especially when it is accompanied by low, or healthiest, forms of "ment" in the old. Clearly, at any age is damaging the author of the book-

Author of the best-selling "Sex," Comfort has a quite naturally to be a bit of a sex expert. But while most of his books are both useful and sometimes optimistic in both of the life repeatedly talks to "Age" of a "new cure" people who have retired at not as easy as he seems to be, and he gives examples of the form a night take.

A man who writes about joy in the way the author sees the identity crisis, die age as another "second opportunity" life in a passionate embrace is a splendid idea, yet, something just a bit over the top. The author's view of the identity crisis, die age as another "second opportunity" life in a passionate embrace is a splendid idea, yet, something just a bit over the top. The author's view of the identity crisis, die age as another "second opportunity" life in a passionate embrace is a splendid idea, yet, something just a bit over the top.

CHESS

By Robert

It is not a good idea to let yourself be lost by the renowned French-Polish theoretician. Savely Tartakover, said about the isolated pawn—it spreads gloom all over the board—applies here too. On the first board in the first round of the Olympiad in Haifa, Israel, M. Sharif of Iran tried to revise a formation against my Nimzo-Indian defense that was used by Alekhine once or twice in the 1930s. But 40 years has not improved the vintage and I scored a point by devouring a doubled pawn. Sharif's 5 P-K3, to fianchetto the King Bishop, neither enables White to advance strongly in the center, nor to prepare for a kingside attack. Consequently, Black can afford to time for 5... N-K3 and the doubling of the Q-B2 with 6... B-N3.

The Alekhine plan that Sharif was following aimed at inhibiting Black's most aggressive development, a counter fianchetto of the Queen Bishop. Thus, after 12 P-Q3 because of 13 P-P, N-P3, 14 N-K3, P-K3, 15 B-N3, winning the KP. Nevertheless, the modest yet flexible 13... B-Q2 left Sharif without any reasonable perspectives for obtaining the initiative, while White's doubled Q-B2's

White	Black	White	Black
1 P-Q4	N-K3	25 N-K3	B-P3
2 P-QB4	P-K3	26 N-B3	R-N3
3 N-QB3	B-N3	27 R-N3	R-K3
4 N-B3	P-B4	28 P-K3	K-B2
5 P-K3	N-K3	29 P-R3	R-N3
6 P-B3	B-N3	30 K-B1	K-K3
7 P-B3	N-QB3	31 K-K2	K-Q4
8 P-N3	O-O	32 R-N3	K-B2
9 O-O	N-B3	33 R-Rch	K-Q4
10 Q-B2	Q-K3	34 P-B3	K-B3
11 Q-K3	B-Q2	35 P-K4	K-K3
12 Q-K3	B-Q2	36 K-K3	R-B2
13 N-Q3	R-B2	37 R-Q2	R-N3
14 B-N3	R-B2	38 R-R3	P-P3
15 K-R1	P-K4	39 K-K3	P-P3
16 P-R3	P-B4	40 K-K3	K-B3
17 P-P3	P-B4	41 K-P3	K-B3
18 N-B1	P-B4	42 K-B4	K-Q4
19 Q-Q2	P-B3	43 R-R3	P-B3
20 Q-Qch	P-B3	44 P-R3	K-P3
21 Q-B2	P-P3	45 K-B1	K-N3
22 Q-B2	Q-B2	46 P-B3	P-B3
23 Q-B2	Q-B2	47 R-R3	P-B3
24 P-Q	Q-P3	48 R-R3	P-B3

Beat Redskins, 12-9

Giants Break 9-Game Losing Streak

RUTHERFORD, N.J. (UPI)—Joe Namath's 50-yard touchdown pass in the fourth quarter gave the New York Giants a 12-9 victory over the Washington Redskins today, breaking their nine-game losing streak.

Namath threw for one touchdown and set up two others as the Giants, who had scored an NFL low of only 16 points in nine previous games, registered their biggest offensive outburst of the year. It was New York's third victory against seven losses, and first since 1963. The Redskins lost 12-9 to the Giants in the first game of the season.

Clark Gaines ran 14 yards for a TD, Namath hit Rich Caster with a three-yard TD pass, and Namath kicked a 21-yard field goal. Steve Davis ran five yards for a TD as the Giants ran up a 21-0 lead.

The Redskins' defense held the Giants to 10 points in the second half, but the Giants broke through in the third quarter.

At Cleveland, Brian Sipe threw two touchdowns and the Cleveland defense bottled up the Philadelphia defense to give the Browns a 24-3 victory over the Redskins.

Sipe hit Reggie Rucker with a 20-yard scoring throw for Rucker's seventh touchdown catch of the year and threw a nine-yarder to Paul Warfield to lead the Browns to their fifth victory in their last six games as Cleveland remained in contention for a playoff berth.

The victory left Cleveland, 6-4, holding second in the AFC Central race, while Philadelphia, 3-7, remained fourth in the NFC East.

The Browns' defense, which has

allowed only 81 points in the last six games, sacked Eagles quarterback Mike Boryia six times in holding the Eagles to Horst Muhlmann's 32-yard field goal.

The Cleveland defense also contributed a touchdown, Ben Holt's 37-yard interception return, and set up Don Cockcroft's 32-yard field goal with Thom Barden's interception.

The Browns also were in scoring position two other times, but Cockcroft was short from 50 yards and wide from 42 yards out.

In the first half, when the Browns took a decisive 10-0 lead, Philadelphia crossed midfield only twice.

Clarence Scott and Bob Babich also intercepted Boryia passes as the Browns put together their best defensive effort of the season.

Dave Hampton's 69-yard run in the third quarter, which set up Muhlmann's field goal, was the Eagles' only offensive play of more than 17 yards.

At Atlanta, Scott Hunter connected with Albert Jenkins for a pair of fourth-period touchdowns to give the Falcons a 21-15 upset over San Francisco in the rain.

Hunter and Jenkins gave the Falcons a 14-10 lead 13 seconds after the final period began with a 34-yard touchdown pass and then added the clincher on a 21-yard scoring play with 9:22 left in the game.

The underdog Falcons marched 62 yards after the opening kickoff to take the lead on a five-yard run by Haskel Stanback. The 49ers got their only first-half points on a 27-yard field goal by Steve Mike-Mayer midway through the second period.

San Francisco grabbed the lead at 10:07 of the third period on a 40-yard pass from Jim Plunkett to Gene Washington.

The 49ers were unable to get out of their own territory again until late in the final period when Plunkett threw a 10-yard touchdown pass to Washington with 1:55 left to play.

The Falcons had opportunities to increase their first-half lead when they drove to the San Francisco seven-yard line early in the second period and then to the San Francisco five with barely a minute left in the half, but Nick Mike-Mayer missed field-goal attempts of 24 and 22 yards.

The 49ers drove from their own 25 all the way to the Atlanta 10 after the second Hunter-to-Jenkins touchdown pass. But a holding penalty pushed them back to the 20 and they lost possession on downs after three straight pass incompletions.

San Francisco quickly got the ball back, however, and drove 53

yards to close to within five points of the Falcons on Plunkett's pass to Washington.

Rams vs. Cardinals
NEW YORK, Nov. 14 (UPI)—The important game later today is in Los Angeles, matching the St. Louis Cardinals and the Rams. A defeat for either team will damage the drive to the post-season playoff and both are in a precarious position as to personnel.

The Rams are switching quarterbacks, Pat Haden for James Harris, and when a contending team does that in the 10th week of the season the move hardly reflects confidence.

Chuck Knox, the coach, protected Harris like a mother hen for three seasons before caving in. Knox went down fighting, saying that the move in no way reflected on the ability of Harris but that Haden deserved the chance "to show what he can do."

Gray is one of the few who can change an opponent's defensive plan. Terry Metcalf, the other big-play maker, is easier to cover on pass plays when Gray is not pulled half the defensive secondary 30 yards down the field.

This game, however, will be won on the line of scrimmage, like so many others. So the focus will be on the Cardinals' offensive line, rated the best in the league when blocking for Metcalf or Jim Oatis, or protecting the passer, Jim Hart.

Offensive linemen have been characterized as meek and methodical compared to the brawling type who play the defensive line position.

But Jim Hanftan, the offensive line coach, believes his charges are exceptions. He has braver in Don Dierdorf, Conrad Dobler, Roger Finnie, Bob Young and Tom Banks.

That brought a wave of boos from many of the 7,000 spectators, and several shouted clearly, "Play men." We paid to see this match.

Nastase responded by standing still on the court during Rosewall's services, allowing the Australian to score points without challenge.

'Childish' Behavior
Rosewall, 42, said he was happy to win but sorry that it had to occur under such circumstances. "He didn't show any courtesy," said Rosewall, who de-

scribed Nastase's actions as "rather childish."

A spokesman for the Hong Kong Tennis Association said that no protest to the International Tennis Federation over Nastase's performance is planned.

Nastase easily won the first set in less than 20 minutes. But Rosewall rallied to take the second, relying on backhand shots.

In the third set, the two battled for every point, each putting on a masterful display of service, baseline drives and drop shots before Rosewall won it, 7-6.

Wightman Cup to U.S.
LONDON, Nov. 14 (UPI)—The United States reclaimed the Wightman Cup from Britain yesterday after two years when Chris Evert won her second singles to clinch the best-of-seven match.

Evert, who has never lost a Wightman Cup match, had to come from behind to down Sue Barker, 2-6, 6-2, 6-2. Then Ann Kiyomura and Monica Guerrant defeated Britons Sue Mappin and Lesley Charles, 6-2, 8-6, to give the U.S. team an overall 5-2 victory.

It was the 39th time that U.S. women have won the cup which Britain had won 5 times, including the last two years.

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In Hong Kong Tennis
Rosewall Beats a Passive Nastase

HONG KONG, Nov. 14 (AP).—Veteran Ken Rosewall of Australia won the \$75,000 Hong Kong Tennis Classic today when he defeated Romanian Nastase 5-2 in three sets.

Rosewall won 10,500 for his 1-6, 6-4, 7-6, 6-0 victory. Nastase, seeded first in the tournament, was booed by spectators when he received his prize of \$5,250.

The 30-year-old Nastase, famed for his court antics, appeared irritated when the umpire asked him to serve again during the second game of the fourth set because Rosewall was not ready for his initial service. Nastase, instead, slammed the ball skyward.

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In Stockholm Tennis
Connors, Orantes Are Upset by Cox

STOCKHOLM, Nov. 14 (UPI)—Unranked 33-year-old Briton Mark Cox, who upset top-seed Jimmy Connors in yesterday's semifinals, earned his place in the tennis record books today when he defeated No. 3-seed Manuel Orantes of Spain, 4-6, 7-6, 7-6, to capture the \$155,000 Stockholm Open.

Cox won the tiebreak, 7-3, after rallying from 3-5 down in the second and third sets to take the \$24,000 singles championship.

"Whatever the word is, I'm more than surprised. I feel very lucky," Cox said. "It must be the top of my career."

In one of the most thrilling matches in the eight-year history of the tournament at Stockholm's Royal Tennis Hall, Cox upset Connors of the United States in the semifinals, 7-6, 3-6, 7-6, snatching two tiebreaks from the Forest Hills champion for the first time in three years.

"Within the limitations of my own game, I may have played better against Orantes," Cox said. "I was more forceful today."

After losing the chance to repeat his 6-4, 6-4 victory over the Briton at last week's Dewar Cup in London, Orantes took the lead 5-3 with three match points in the final set. "But didn't make it," the 27-year-old Spaniard said.

Although Orantes rallied, serving four beautiful shots to the Briton's backhand to take the crucial 12th game, 40-0, he lost the contest of nerves and speed on the final tie court.

Nevertheless, "I think I played well," said Orantes, who never has won an indoor tournament. "And it's more important for me to play well than to win. I get very depressed when I play bad."

Orantes had easily defeated No. 3-seed Brian Gottfried of the United States, 6-2, 6-2, in the semifinals.

Orantes and he was surprised by his quick victory over Gottfried, whose performance was pale in comparison to his 4-6, 7-6 quarterfinal upset of No. 2-seed Bjorn Borg of Sweden on Friday.

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Not Banned by IAAF
for Accepting Money

BRIDGEMAN, Nov. 14 (UPI)—Renowned gold-medalist Guy France was named to a "amateur" athletics by national Amateur Athletic Union today because he accepted money.

France, 34, was named to the IAAF's "amateur" list because he accepted money from a French Athletics Federation official to help him win a gold medal at the 1976 Olympic Games in Montreal.

France, who won the 110-meter dash at Montreal, is no longer to compete in amateur events, but he will be allowed to keep his gold medal.

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Pitt Overcomes Errors and W. Virginia to Assure Bowl Trip

By Gordon S. White Jr.

PITTSBURGH, Nov. 14 (UPI)—Pittsburgh found that being king of the hill is a precarious position as the undefeated and untied Panthers, ranked No. 1 in the nation, overcame their own mistakes and jitters yesterday to beat West Virginia, 24-18, thus clearing the way for an all-expense-paid trip to a bowl game.

Tony Dorsett helped save Pitt from a shocking reversal as the tailback scored the three Panther touchdowns and rushed for 199 yards. But the senior, who is the prime candidate for the Heisman Trophy, was expelled in the final minute of the game—the first time in his varsity career—after he became involved in a melee in front of the Pittsburgh bench.

Sitting through it all were representatives of the Orange, Sugar and Cotton Bowls. The Panthers can go to any of the three. The invitations, and Pitt's decision, cannot take place until 8 p.m. next Saturday. Pitt has an open date that day.

Pitt has one regular season game remaining—against Penn State, Nov. 26—and the Panthers should still be No. 1 and will surely be unbeaten when they make their bowl choice known. The Orange and Sugar Bowls appear to have an edge on the Cotton Bowl in Pitt thinking.

Pitt-West Virginia games have always been hard-fought and the Mountaineers came into this game a heavy underdog and hit hard right from the start.

Dorsett, meanwhile, did his thing, scoring on runs of 17, and 30 yards.

With 29 seconds to go, he ran left and was smothered under a gang tackle. He came up fighting, slammed the ball to the ground and swung. The field was immediately full of flailing football players.

No one was seriously hurt, but Dorsett, the first to throw a punch, was out of the game. He walked to the dressing room to cheers from most of the 56,500 fans.

Pitt's other score came on a 27-yard field goal by Carson Long.

Dorsett did his weekly rewrite on the record book, increasing his college career rushing mark to 5,855 yards with one game to go. He became the first college player to carry the ball more than 1,000 times in a career. His 33 attempts yesterday gave him 1,036 rushes in four seasons. He raised his career record all-purpose running to 6,395 yards, rushing, pass receiving and kick returns.

But while Dorsett again excelled, other Pitt players lost five fumbles to the Mountaineers, who scored after each of three of these costly turnovers—two touchdowns and a field goal.

Matt Cavanaugh, the Pitt quarterback, lost three fumbles to West Virginia. He suffered a badly bruised passing elbow early in the game. His swollen right arm was drained at halftime by the team doctor, but he came back to finish the battle.

UCLA 45, Oregon St. 14
CORVALLIS, Ore., Nov. 14 (AP)—Second-ranked UCLA scored three touchdowns in the second quarter, two on runs by backup halfback James Owens, and rolled to a 45-14 Pacific-8 Conference victory over Oregon State.

Southern Cal. 28, Wash. 3
At Los Angeles, Vince Evans' passing provided a touchdown and set up another and Glen Walker kicked two field goals as third-ranked Southern California downed Washington, 28-3.

The Trojans' victory sends them into next weekend's Pacific-8 title showdown against UCLA with a perfect 6-0 conference record.

Michigan 33, Illinois 7
At Ann Arbor, Rob Lytle scored three touchdowns and became Michigan's all-time rushing leader as the fourth-ranked Wolverines rolled to a 38-7 victory over Illinois.

Lytle scored on a five-yard pass from quarterback Rick Leach in the second quarter, then scored on runs of 12 and 3 yards in the third period as Michigan raised its conference record to 6-1 and 9-1 overall, heading into next Saturday's showdown championship game at Ohio State.

Ohio St. 8, Minnesota 3
At Minneapolis, the Ohio State defense, which has allowed only two touchdowns in its last four games, stopped two Minnesota scoring drives in the second half as the Buckeyes hung on for a 9-3 Big-Ten victory over the Gophers.

Notre Dame 21, Alabama 18
At South Bend, Notre Dame continued its mastery over Ala-

bama as Rick Slager passed for 208 yards in the first half, including a 56-yard touchdown bomb to Dan Kelleher, and led the Irish to a 21-18 victory in the first regular-season meeting between the two teams.

Notre Dame built a 21-7 halftime lead but survived a series of second-half scores and did not nail down the victory until Jim Browner intercepted Jeff Rutledge's pass in the end zone with 4:17 left and halfback Pete Cavan was wide open and waiting for the ball across the field. Rutledge, however, never saw him.

The triumph gave 18th-ranked Notre Dame a 7-2 record and kept its hopes alive for a major bowl bid. Alabama, which was ranked 10th, had a five-game winning streak snapped and dropped to 7-3 overall, the most losses for the Crimson Tide since 1970.

Iowa St. 37, Nebraska 28
At Ames, Iowa, Dexter Green ran for two touchdowns as Iowa State surprised ninth-ranked Nebraska, 37-28, to take a share of the Big-Eight Conference lead.

Yale 21, Harvard 7
At Cambridge, junior halfback Jonathan Fagliaro, held in check in the first half, broke loose after the intermission and powered Yale to a 21-7 victory over Harvard, giving the Elis a share of the Ivy League football championship with Brown.

Brown 28, Columbia 17
At New York, Brown rallied from a 10-point halftime deficit to defeat Columbia, 28-17, as quarterback Paul Michalko directed the Bruins to three second-half touchdowns.

Army 29, Colgate 13
At West Point, quarterback Leamon Hall set two more Army records and threw three touchdown passes, leading the Cadets to a 29-13 triumph, and ruining Colgate's bid for an undefeated season.

Tenn. 33, Miss. 6
At Knoxville, sparked by Andy Spiva and Jeff Moore, Tennessee's defense hit Ole Miss for 10 turnovers to lead the Vols to a 33-6 Southeastern Conference victory.

Penn St. 21, Miami 7
At Miami, quarterback Chuck Fusina threw two touchdowns passes in the second half to lead Penn State to a 21-7 victory over University of Miami and virtually assure the Nittany Lions of a bowl invitation.

College Football Scores

EAST
Amherst 16, Williams 0.
Army 29, Colgate 13.
Boston College 28, Syracuse 14.
Boston U. 28, Maine 16.
Brown 28, Columbia 17.
Bucknell 21, Rochester U. 7.
Carnegie Mellon 21, Penn 10.
Cornell (N.Y.) 31, Penn 10.
Dartmouth 23, Princeton 7.
Harvard 7, Yale 21.
Navy 24, Georgia Tech 28.
New Hamp. 23, Massachusetts 6.
Pittsburgh 34, West Virginia 18.
Rhode Island 17, Conn. 14.
Temple 35, Dayton 8.
Villanova 34, Holy Cross 21.
Yale 21, Harvard 7.

SOUTH
Albany St. (Ga.) 28, Savannah 18.
Duke 28, North Carolina St. 14.
Georgia 28, Auburn 0.
Grambling 41, Norfolk St. 19.
Howard 28, N.C. Central 21.
Johns Hopkins 39, Dickinson 29.
Kentucky 38, Florida 9.
Lafayette 39, Davidson 20.
LA Tech 23, Southern Miss. 22.
Maryland 30, Clemson 0.
Mississippi St. 13, LSU 18.
North Carolina 31, Virginia 6.
Penn St. 21, Miami (Fla.) 7.
Richmond 18, Virginia Tech 0.
Rutgers 28, Tulane 20.
Tennessee 23, Mississippi 6.
Vanderbilt 34, Air Force 10.
Virginia 21, Bowie St. 0.
Wake Forest 18, South Carolina 7.
Wm. and Mary 22, Citadel 0.

MIDWEST
Cincinnati 35, Ohio U. 0.
Indiana 15, Wisconsin 14.
Iowa St. 37, Nebraska 28.
Iowa 27, Nebraska 28.
Kent St. 24, Miami (Ohio) 17.
Loras 48, Marquette 12.
Michigan 33, Illinois 7.
Notre Dame 21, Alabama 18.
Northwestern 42, Michigan 21.
North Dakota 13, Minnesota 13.
Oberlin 21, John Carroll 16.
Ohio St. 8, Minnesota 3.
Oklahoma 35, Kansas St. 21.
Purdue 21, Iowa 8.
Tulsa 48, Drake 20.
W. Michigan 21, Ball St. 10.

SOUTHWEST
Baylor 38, Rice 6.
Brig. Young 21, New Mexico 8.
Florida St. 21, No. Texas St. 20.
Oklahoma 35, Miami 21.
Texas 24,

By Russell Baker

Baker

last job have led to sudden loss of many friends. Yearns for new pals. Available for guest visits to Palm Springs, Aspen, Sun Valley, Venice, Biarritz. Address: Occupant, the White House, Washington, D.C.

"To skate this piece, it's like learning a whole new vocabulary," said Curry, who was associated with a classical style as an amateur. "There are

for dance, and a desire to develop and stretch his talent and also expand the sport's horizons, he got in touch with Miss Tharp.

Britain's John Curry, figure-skating to a gold medal

prompted her acceptance. She has been pleasure skating five times since starting the project, and says, proudly, "I can go forward very fast."

—SAMUEL JUSTICE